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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

82 nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 7, 1960/ Bhadra 16, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee on Provident Fund Rate Revision

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*1146. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri P. G. Beb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Provident Fund Rate Revision has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the names of the industries to which this will apply?

Shri Abid Ali: In the first phase of the investigation it will be cigarette, electrical, mechanical and general engineering products, iron and steel and paper.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the workers are allowed to get some advance from this provident fund?

Shri Abid Ali: They are getting 6¼ per cent. at present.

Shri S. M. Mukerjee: May I know whether Government discussed the revised rate of provident fund from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent. with the employers and, if so, what is the reaction of the employers? Have any industries accepted this?

Shri Abid Ali: No industry has accepted this.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: This enhancement in provident fund rates is not being accepted on the ground that it might result in the closure of marginal units. Surely, engineering, iron and steel, cement and textile industries cannot to considered to be marginal units.

Shri Abid Ali: The intention is that the Committee should find out that such burden will not be put on any industry which will put it into difficulties.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate time by which this Committee is expected to submit its report?

Shri Abid Ali: The Committee has issued a questionnaire to about 120 organisations of workers and employers, and they are meeting on the 10th. Thereafter they will go to the important centres. So, it is too early to say when they will submit their report.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government is keeping any statistics as to the actual collection under the provident fund scheme? If so, how much additional fund will come out of the increased rate?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. We are collecting these figures very much in detail and accurately, and these are

placed before Parliament also. It is obvious that the change is from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the representatives of the employers and workers will be represented in these committees? I am asking this because now there are not always representatives of the workers in these committees.

Shri Abid Ali: In such committees we always provide for representatives of employers and employees. In this committee also, besides the Chairman, we have one accountant, one economist and one representative each of employers and employees. For other industries also, whenever the Committee will take up investigation, there will be representatives of the workers as well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government have taken a decision to deduct provident fund from the production bonus?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir. This decision has not been taken.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the Menon Study Team on Social Insurance has also recommended the enhancement of provident fund rates from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent., may I know whether an interim report at least will be made available to us before the 18th Indian Labour Conference meets?

Shri Abid Ali: That report was placed on the Table of the House also and it has been made available to the members of the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Tangamani: That report is there. But I want to know whether any interim report by this committee will be ready before the next Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, the report of the Menon Committee can be studied by this committee also.

Shri Tangamani: That was not my question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that no industry has accepted this proposal to increase the provident fund rates from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent. In the absence of any agreement, I want to know what other steps have been, or are being, taken by Government to see that it is implemented?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It was in view of the fact that we were not able to secure agreement that this Committee has been set up, and it is the business of this Committee to make recommendations. After that, the question of agreement or disagreement would not arise. Regarding the question of the other hon. Member whether it will be possible to place an interim report before the Indian Labour Conference, it is too early for a report of this kind to be ready before the Indian Labour Conference meets.

Petro-Chemical Project

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*1149. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal of one of the major oil companies operating in India to set up a petro-chemical project for the manufacture of basic petro-chemicals; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No concrete proposal or scheme as such, has been submitted by any party. Certain proposals of only an exploratory nature have been made so far.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated that certain proposals are under consideration. May I know the details of the proposals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are so much in the formative stage. They are broadly on some categories of petro-chemicals. I would say that till the proposals are more formal, it cannot be possible to enumerate all the names.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the proposals are of Indians or of foreigners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are both Indian parties and foreign parties; some Indian parties with collaboration from foreign parties.

Village Housing Projects

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*1150. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ram Saran:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:**

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the quantum of loan from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per house to make the Village Housing Projects scheme a success;

(b) in how many villages the housing projects have been tried; and

(c) the extent of success achieved and the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto the end of June, 1960, nearly 3000 villages had been selected by the State Governments and Union Territories for development under the Scheme.

(c) According to the reports received so far from the State Governments and Union Administrations who implement the Scheme, loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 143 lakhs had been sanctioned in 700 villages for the construction of about 11,000 houses, out of which a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs had been disbursed to beneficiaries upto the end of June, 1960. Nearly 1300 houses had been completed and another 6800 houses were under construction on that date.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the reason for raising the loan from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Originally, the scheme, stipulated that the maximum amount for a building could be Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 1,500 would be loan advance and the other Rs. 1,500 would be contributed by the villager, either by labour or by materials. In the last Housing Ministers' Conference we were told that most villagers found it difficult to supply 50 per cent of the cost by their Labour or materials. Therefore, the quantum of loan has been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the number of such cases in which this amount was advanced to persons and they were not able to build their buildings?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not that information with me. I have already told the hon. Member that 11,000 houses have been sanctioned and the construction of 1,300 houses has been completed. 6,800 houses are under construction.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether under this scheme repair of old and dilapidated buildings will be undertaken and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. 15 per cent. of te total allotment may be made use of by the States for the improvement of the existing buildings.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Central Government have advised the State Governments to give priority to the Harijans in villages under the village housing scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as Harijan welfare work is concerned, that is a different scheme under the Home Ministry. But we have certainly advised the States that, as far as possible, preference should be given to those villages where a large number of Harijans live.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कितने गांवों में यह योजना लागू की जाएगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Twenty villages were allotted for the Delhi Union territory in the Second Plan. They have already selected six villages.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the State Governments have been encouraged to undertake their own schemes on their own in addition to whatever assistance Government is giving for building the minimum number of houses?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is entirely a matter for the States concerned. I understand in some of the States they have their own schemes for helping the village people for the construction of houses. In West Bengal, for instance, they have a scheme known as "Build your own House" scheme. Several thousands of houses have been built under that scheme.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the State Governments have also agreed to accept this proposal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Which proposal?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: To raise the quantum from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We decided on the basis of the recommendation made to us by the Housing Ministers of the various States.

Shri Thimmaiah: I understand that the purpose of this Village Housing project is to convert some selected villages into model villages. If in some of the selected villages, the villagers refuse to take advantage of the scheme, how can the Government think of converting these villages into model villages.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as selection of the village for the working of this scheme is concerned, the Government takes into consideration the feelings of the local people. Unless the co-operation of the people is available in full, a scheme like this cannot work.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In the "Build your own house" scheme, is it a fact that some anomally exists that the Central Government is only willing to give money for corrugated sheets and when that may not be needed money for any other purpose is not allowed to be given? Is that a fact?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the "Build your own house" scheme in West Bengal is concerned, the Housing Ministry of the Central Government is not concerned at all I do not know what are the terms under which the Central Government give help to the West Bengal Government with regard to that particular scheme.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: Are these loans advanced through housing societies or they are given to individuals.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are meant primarily for individuals.

Shri Tyagi: As this scheme of giving advances from the Centre cannot even touch the fringe of the rural population of India which is vast, would it not be possible for the Government to divert these funds to co-operative societies who can do the needful in the localities?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a suggestion for action. So far as co-operative societies' work is concerned, they will also be eligible for help under this scheme.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government have suggested any criteria to be adopted in giving loans to the people, as to who shall be the people to whom the loans

shall be granted in order to ensure that the loans granted under this scheme are not given to people who are well to do in the villages?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The actual sanction of the loan is made by the State Governments. I am sure all relevant facts are taken into consideration by the States before they sanction the loans.

Shri Shivananjappa: In how many states have the loans given for village housing lapsed?

Mr. Speaker: That is what Shri A. M. Tariq also wanted to know.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no lapse so far, because it is a continuous process. Of the money allotted for a year, 75 per cent. is paid out to the States in the first nine months on a *pro rata* basis. At the end of the nine months period, the work undertaken is taken into consideration and accounts are adjusted.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is, if during a year the amount sanctioned is not spent, what happens? Does it not lapse? Does it go into a fund? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: During the first two years, the full amount was not utilised because it is a scheme which will gather momentum and it cannot begin straightaway in all the villages from the start. The work is gathering momentum and the allotments are being increased.

Mr. Speaker: What happens to the unspent amount?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The total amount sanctioned for the Second Plan is Rs. 5 crores. Up till now, Rs. 1·91 crores have been distributed to the States. We have provided for Rs. 2½ crores during the last year of the Second Plan. If they can exceed, the allotment we have already sanctioned additional Rs. 43 lakhs under the scheme may be provided.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It means that they are not going to spend the allotted amount.

Marine Diesel Engine Project

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*1151. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1521 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for establishment of the marine diesel engine project during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Marine Diesel Engine Project has been included under category (D) in the draft Third Five Year Plan.

Category (D) includes those projects on which preparatory work is less advanced and for which no foreign credits have yet been arranged. No definite decision has yet been taken about the inclusion in the Plan of Projects falling in this category. They will be worked out in fuller detail and may, in due course, be considered for inclusion in the Plan in substitution of some other Projects, or even otherwise, if the necessary external and internal resources can be made available and other circumstances are favourable.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that Category (D) includes those projects on which preparatory work is less advanced and for which no foreign credits have yet been arranged. May I know what steps are being taken for the arrangement or foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as these projects are concerned, we are giving them very high priority and we are going very shortly to negotiate the necessary credits for them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the internal resources that are available for these projects and what are the resources that are required from other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is estimated that about Rs. 4 to 5 crores in Indian rupees would be the total investment. The foreign exchange may be Rs. 2 to 2½ crores. We are negotiating for all that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has considered which project will be given up if this project is taken up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not to the exclusion of one or the other. As mentioned in the Draft Outline, all the worth while projects will be taken up in the public sector if they can negotiate both the rupee and the foreign exchange part of it. There is nothing to exclude the one because of the other.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether engines for overseas-going vessels will also be constructed here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This will mainly be fitting auxiliary equipment to the ships built in India. Of course, when time passes and when the industry outgrows the present requirements in the country, we can think of something else also.

Shri M. S. Murthy: May I know the location of the project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has not been actually decided. As I had the pleasure of informing the House the other day, it is mostly concerned with ship-building yards and it will gravitate more towards that side.

Shri M. S. Murthy: Will it be established in Vizagapatam where there is a ship-building yard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Vizagapatam, there is one shipbuilding yard as the hon. Member knows. That will be taken into consideration.

Shri Jinachandran: Will it be located in Cochin.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Cochin, another is under contemplation. There is the first ship-building yard of the Government of India in Vizagapatam already working.

Shri Damani: What is the present value of the import of engines and may I know whether we will be able to meet our requirements by the end of the Third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present requirement varies because we are not building ships in quite large numbers. As the hon. House is aware, in the Third Five Year Plan, there is going to be a great leap forward in the programme for building ships. This plant is so designed that it will be done in three stages—stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3. In view of our increased requirements, two stages will be clubbed together.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Category D will be the cold-storage category and if so, how many projects are kept in the cold-storage category?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is too wide a question. What I can assure the hon. Member is that even though it is put in Category D, it has high priority and we are likely to take it up very soon.

Dandakaranya Scheme

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*1152. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of West Bengal and some members of Lok Sabha and West Bengal Assembly visited Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Centre;

(d) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table; and

(e) if not, the suggestions made at the end of the visit and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) During the end of April and beginning of May, 1960.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At the meeting of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and the Finance Minister of Orissa held under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Rehabilitation on the 26th April, 1960 at Koraput, Dr. B. C. Roy made two important suggestions:

(i) For the closer association of West Bengal with the Dandakaranya Development Authority the Chief Secretary, West Bengal should be appointed as a Member of the Authority in the same manner as the Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(ii) The Chief Ministers of the States concerned should periodically visit the area to watch the progress of the scheme.

Both the suggestions were accepted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There were several talks between the Chief Ministers, and ultimately it was said the Prime Minister also intervened. I want to know whether as a result of his intervention and the discussions any further improvements have been suggested to better the working of the Dandakaranya administration.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The question relates to the visit of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and some Members of the Lok Sabha to Dandakaranya in the months of April and May. The meeting that took place between the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Prime Minister was held some time in the middle of June.

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What has happened to the suggestion made that the refugees should be put on to work which is directly connected with their rehabilitation and not kept working only on road-building?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That question was discussed in June between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the press note issued by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on the 17th June.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must look into that notification.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On a previous occasion there was a ruling given—I do not remember if it was by you of by Shri Mavalankar—that when we refer to something that has happened a long time back, the gist of that particular matter may be reiterated here.

Mr. Speaker: If whatever is available in the previous records is to be explained on the floor of the House, there will not be any end. Hon. Members must have some patience and some energy to go through whatever is available.

Shri Tangamani: An indication may be given.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not going to allow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But this is the ruling given on a previous occasion.

Mr. Speaker: This is my ruling. I am not going to change my ruling. If a notification is issued regarding what has happened, it is not as if the Minister should go on referring to the notification. We cannot get through even four question here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then, may I put a question? That notification, as far as I remember, was a vague notification. Nothing was stated regarding this particular specific proposal. What is the answer to this particular specific proposals?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is aware of the notification. Why did she not put the question straightaway?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I say it was a very general statement. It was not in answer to the specific proposal.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know the answer to this. Why should he not give an answer to this specific proposal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That press note was very specific and clear and there was nothing vague in it.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the team had any suggestion to make about more expeditious movement of the refugees from their camps to Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This question has been lately discussed, but not then. The main idea then was that the Government of West Bengal should be associated with the Dandakaranya project in the same manner as the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and that the Chief Minister should visit the Dandakaranya area periodically, every three or four months, to watch the progress of the scheme.

Shri Supakar: Is it a fact that previous to the visit of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Members of the Lok Sabha the West Bengal Government or the West Bengal authorities were not associated with the development of Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The development of Dandakaranya pertains to two States, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. West Bengal is only concerned with the matter of the sending of displaced persons from West Bengal to Dandakaranya. In that manner they had not been associated, though there were frequent consultations between my Ministry and the West Bengal Government; they were not directly associated with the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Earlier to the visit of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the team, the Estimates Committee had suggested the reorganisation of the Dandakaranya Authority, and the two specific points mentioned by the team were also in the Estimates Committee's recommendations. There was a suggestion to associate a social worker acquainted with tribal conditions in the Development Authority. When the reorganisation took place, may I know why that aspect was ignored altogether?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Chief Minister of West Bengal visited Dandakaranya on the 24th April. The report of the Estimates Committee was placed on the Table of the House on the 29th, that is five days later. As regards the association of the tribal adviser, one has already been appointed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a member of the Authority?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No. He is not a member of the Authority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was the suggestion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He is one of the officers of the DDA, and I am told he is an experienced man, though I do not know him personally.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whther Shri H. Sukumar Sen has taken over as Chairman of the Dandakaranya administration.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My hon. friend is coming from April to 1st September. I have to reply in the affirmative.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About this Dandakaranya, I do not know why the hon. Minister is so touchy. After all.....

Mr. Speaker: He is not touchy. The hon. Member must be relevant. The question is about one thing, the present supplementary is different. There are a number of things relating to Dandakaranya that could be asked. Almost every day it is being asked, and the same thing is being asked. There is no meaning in it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This particular team was sent to that place to see the development and suggest various measures. My information is, it may be wrong and I want confirmation from the hon. Minister, that they suggested many things. They say it is a failure.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put a question regarding the report by this team. How does the appointment of Shri Sen arise out of the report?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I seek a clarification? In the report, I think, some suggestions were made that if te refugees formed themselves into co-operatives, industries would be assigned to them that would result in their rehabilitation. How far has that scheme progressed, how many co-operatives have been formed, and what schemes have been sanctioned?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I cannot off-hand remember about the suggestion, but a number of small-scale industries have already been set up. Whether they are being done individually or through co-operatives I have no knowledge, but if the hon. Members asks for any specific information and puts a question I shall certainly supply the information.

Geophone

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*1154. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the discovery by Soviet Scientists of a device called "Geophone" capable of predicting at least six hours in advance a blow-out of coal and gas which is a great threat to miners; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to find out if this instrument can be made available for use in Indian mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There was a report in the press about this.

(b) The Soviet authorities have been asked for fuller details. Their reply has not been received so far.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know when this information was asked for and whether any reply has been received?

Shri Abid Ali: We requested for this information early in July. No reply, except a formal acknowledgement, has been received so far.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the price of this Geophone, and is it being used in other countries also?

Shri Abid Ali: These details, price etc., are still not known to us.

Relay of All India Radio Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

*1155. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed any scheme for the relay of news, songs, etc. for the benefit of the persons not owning radio sets;

(b) if so, what are the proposals;

(c) whether the proposals have been considered by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have suggested that a number of Municipalities in the State who had already installed wired rediffusion system might be allowed to broadcast local announcements and programmes in addition to AIR programmes. This had been taken up with the Central Government by the Municipalities themselves before and, on a careful consideration, could not be agreed to. Recently the Andhra Government have suggested a rediffusion of AIR programmes by the Municipalities for the benefit of the local population.

(c) and (d). While the proposal of the Municipalities for broadcasting local programmes could not be agreed to, the proposal for rediffusion of AIR programmes is under consideration.

Shri Rami Reddy: How long will it take the Government to consider this?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is now for them to make definite proposals because I remember we have said that we have no objection, but the putting up of such a network will require some expenditure and also take some time.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested some medium-wave relay stations at some other places in Andhra.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, relay transmitters, but that is entirely different from this particular question.

Colony for D.Ps. At Kalkaji (Delhi)

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*1158. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1522 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in preparation of the layout plans for the proposed colony at Kalkaji for displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) the procedure to be followed in making allotments to displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The contour survey plans have been prepared by the Central Public Works Department and a lay-out plan is now under preparation by the Chief Architect, Central Public Works Department.

(b) The procedure for allotment of plots will be prescribed after the lay-out plan is ready.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the extent of land for which the lay-out plan is being prepared, and how many houses or tenements will be built there?

Shri P. S. Naskar: To start with, we shall have about 500 plots, measuring about 200 square yards, 375 square yards and 800 square yards.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the total number of plots available in this colony?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The lay-out will prescribe for about 500 families.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the refugees from East Pakistan have not shown any enthusiasm

for taking possession of the houses in this colony?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The land is still under survey. The lay-out plan is being prepared. After the lay-out plan has been passed, development will take place. It is still in the preliminary stage.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know what is the basis of selection of the refugees who may apply, because from the refugee associations there are thousands of applications and people are only ready to take up the houses?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The displaced persons who are already in the capital and are also gainfully employed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that these refugees have an association of this sort and they have already applied to the hon. Minister?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would like to answer this question in this way, that we have great sympathy for the East Pakistan displaced persons who are living in Delhi and who are here and who are gainfully employed. As to whether we shall be able to cater to the needs of all of them, it is very difficult to say, but we want to help them as far as possible.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के विस्थापितों से एप्लिकेशन्स वगैरह लेने की कोई डेट निश्चित की गई है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अभी तो तारीख मुकर्रर नहीं की गई है । अभी तो जमीन ही साफ नहीं हुई है । जब प्लाट्स बनेंगे, तो एप्लिकेशन्ज मांगगे । आज एप्लिकेशन्ज मांगना तो अपने लिये मुसीबत बुलाना है ।

Chinese Submarines in Bay of Bengal

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*1159. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in "Assam Tribune" (Gauhati) on the 4th June, 1960 that Chinese submarines have entered the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is baseless.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether we have any submarines ourselves?

Mr. Speaker: The main question was whether there were Chinese submarines or not.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

*1160. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to bring small scale industry production in Punjab on good quality basis; and

(b) whether any scheme has been introduced to standardise the goods?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Punjab Government are running eleven Quality Marketing Centres in the State for quality marking of goods. The aim in establishing these Centres is to persuade small scale units to manufacture goods according to the specifications laid dwon by the Indian Standards Institution for certain goods. Where

no such specifications have been laid down by the Indian Standards Institution, *ad hoc* specifications are laid down in consultation with the trade concerned. Consumers are also being made quality conscious through publicity of this Scheme.

2. A Common Facility and Testing Centre has also been started by the Government of Punjab at Ludhiana to render necessary common facilities and testing facilities for the products of the small scale units in the Punjab.

3. The Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana, a Central Government Organisation, is rendering technical assistance and guidance to the small scale units in the Punjab to improve the quality of their products. Where necessary, improvements in machinery installed in the Units are being suggested.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I find from the statement that the only Central institute that is catering towards the standardistation is the Small Industries Service Institute at Ludhiana. Is the hon. Minister sure that this institute is also catering to the small industries spread out at Batala, Malerkotla and Amritsar and other small places round about and that those facilities have been given there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not the only centre. As I have stated in the last paragraph of the statement, the Punjab Government at our instance are running quality marking centres at different places for eleven types of industries including sports goods, scientific goods, brass utensils, cycle parts, sewing machines, leather goods, furnishing fabrics, machine-tools etc. Over and above that, the Centre and the institute are rendering service.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the marking institute is only for marking purposes and is not giving any technical assistance to the small producers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These centres really are not meant for giving technical guidance. That is the main purpose of the Small Industries Service Institute or Extension Centres, but quality marking service is given to those people who have already come to a stage where te volume of production is sizable and by standardisation, the sale of the product; will become better.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: For technical guidance, is there any proposal under consideration that the Small Industries Service Institute of the Centre, which is a Central organisation, should spread itself in the technical centres where there is concentration of small-scale industries in Punjab?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually speaking, as the House is aware, in the *Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan*, we have proposed a very great extension of the services, and over 800 to 900 extension centres are to spread out in the Third Plan. Already, about 90 are in existence, and about seven of them are in Punjab.

Industrial Estate at Naini (U.P.)

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*1161. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to hand over the Naini Industrial Estate to U.P. Government has been finalised;

(b) when this will be handed over; and

(c) on what conditions this will be handed over?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It has been agreed in principle that the U.P. Government will take over the Naini Industrial Estate. The terms under which the transfer of the Estate from the National Small In-

dustries Corporation to the U.P. Government should be effected, are still under negotiation and will be finalised very shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since Government have decided to hand over the industrial estate to the Government of U.P., may I know whether the Central Government will have at all any responsibility of maintaining this industrial estate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, actually, all the estates are being built by the State Government, excepting two; one was a pilot experiment at Okhla, and the other one was at Naini. Now, with the experience of the State Government, the proposal has been mooted to hand over even this estate to the State Government of U.P. Here in Delhi, we have handed over the Okhla Estate to the Delhi Administration. That does not mean that we absolve ourselves of the technical responsibility of properly running all these enterprises in an efficient manner.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : नैनी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट में जो नये उद्योग धंधों की स्थापना का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, क्या उसकी पूर्ति हो गई है या नहीं। उस का पूरी तरह से विकास किया जा चुका है, या कुछ कमी रह गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं एक हफ्ता पहले नैनी गया था और मुझे देख कर खुशी है कि वहां बड़ी अच्छी तरह से काम चल रहा है।

Remuneration to Writers of Radio-Broadcasts

*1162. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) when the scale of honoraria or remunerations to writers for radio-broadcasts in different languages was last fixed; and

(b) whether the matter of revising the scale of remuneration has been pending decision for a long period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that any general proposal for revision is under examination. The rates of payment for writers for various categories of programmes have been laid down from time to time and revised whenever found necessary. Some of the rates have been in force since 1953 and some have been prescribed only last year. The revision of the rates of payments for certain categories is however being studied.

Shri Supakar: May I know the scales of honoraria for the different categories of writers, like the writers of one-actplays, or short stories that are broadcast, and also the other categories and whether there is any qualitative distinction between the different classes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There is a qualitative distinction, and the scales can be given, if a question is put, asking for the details. The list is a very long one.

Shri Supakar: May I know the maximum and the minimum at least?

Dr. Keskar: The maximum and the minimum for each category?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the lowest and the highest of all the categories. Is the hon. Minister in a position to give that information?

Dr. Keskar: It is very difficult.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is turning over a number of pages. Evidently, there are many pages.

Shri Ranga: The minimum at least may be given to us.

Dr. Keskar: The category for talks is different; the category for songs is different; and the maximum and minimum for all these are different from each other. So, I cannot read out just the maximum of all. For example, for talks, Rs. 100 is the highest fee.

Shri Supakar: I wanted to know for the writers of talks and also one-actplays.

Dr. Keskar: There is no such thing as payment to writers, because unless a person broadcasts, he is not paid; the categories are all signified by the particular type of broadcast and not by whether he is a writer or a poet or anything else.

Shri Supakar: I am afraid my question has been entirely misunderstood. I am speaking of the writers who do not themselves broadcast but write things like short stories or one-actplays. I want to know what the scale of honoraria for them is?

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry that the question has been completely misunderstood. The hon. Member wants to know the rates not for those who broadcast but for those who write scripts. Even they are paid in a different way. If he wants the scales for those who write and not those who broadcast, then I shall have to give an answer separately. The information that is furnished is for those who broadcast.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there is no uniform pattern of payment all over India and the determination of the scales of honoraria is left to the mercy of the bosses at the different Stations?

Dr. Keskar: First of all, there is uniformity of scale because the Station Director has to observe certain uniform scales that have been given; otherwise, the financial sanction would not be available. But it has to be left to the discretion of the local people, because every single broadcast cannot be vetted or checked from here. The question whether a person merits to be in a particular category or has to be paid according to that will have to be left to the discretion of the local authorities.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि आकाशवाणी के द्वारा अंग्रजी के लेखकों को जितना पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखकों को उससे बहुत कम दिया जाता है, यदि हां तो क्या इस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० केसकर : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

Shri Ranga: Is the Local Advisory Committee consulted in fixing these general scales of pay, the maximum and minimum, for various types of writing and also for people who would broadcast?

Dr. Keskar: While I have every regard for the Local Advisory Committee, if the question of fixation of allowances is taken up in that Committee, it will lead to a lot of undesirable wrangling. There will also be pressures put on the members of the Committee. So I do not think it would be proper to put such a responsibility on the Committee, but I might inform the hon. Member that in categorising writers, a Committee of experts does advise as to whether particular persons can be put in particular categories.

Shri Ranga: Is there any safeguard to prevent misuse of this discretion by the Station Directors? What steps are being taken in that regard?

Dr. Keskar: The advice of the Expert Committee is sufficient. We are always on the alert to see these things and we regularly get any complaints that might be made, and we look into them immediately.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have noticed any discouraging anomalies such as that when a man who does a broadcast from the Delhi Station in English for 10 minutes on Regional Folk Dances gets Rs. 50, when the same man does a broadcast in English for 10 minutes on a sbject like 'Bertrand

Russell Reassessed' from a regional Station, he gets only Rs. 20?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into minute details.

Shri Hem Barua: But there are anomalies.

Mr. Speaker: But are we to discuss such details during Question Hour? There are a hundred things like this.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to this.

Mr. Speaker: It may be drawn in a thousand ways outside this House.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम

*११६४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या योजना मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५९-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लिये स्वीकृत विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये कामों और उन पर किये गये व्यय का ब्योरा इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६०-६१ के लिये मंजूर किये गये ७३.१३ लाख रुपये के अनुदान के बारे में क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

१९५९-६०

विकास शीर्षक	व्यय
कृषि उत्पादन	५.६६
लघु सिंचाई	२.४१
वन	५.६६
ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	४.४९
सड़कें	९.५२
स्वास्थ्य (पीने के पानी की सप्लाई)	२.९९
योग	३०.७३

(ग) १९६०-६१ के लिये तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषि उत्पादन, लघु सिंचाई, वन, ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग, सड़कें, तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के कार्य आते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा पिछले वर्ष ६० लाख रुपये की योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई थीं और इस राशि में से राज्य सरकार केवल ३०.७३ लाख रुपया ही खर्च कर पाई है और बाकी का रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि जितना रुपया वह मांगती है, जब वह उसको खर्च करने के लिये दे दिया जाता है तो फिर वह उसे खर्च करने की भी कृपा करे ? इसके लिये क्या कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सही है कि ६० लाख रुपये में से ३० लाख से कुछ अधिक रुपया खर्च हुआ है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार की कुछ दिक्कतें थीं। वह कार्यक्रम का पहला वर्ष था और काम को शुरू करने में देर हुई। साथ ही पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में काम का समय बहुत कम होता है। लेकिन अगले साल राज्य सरकार

समझती है कि ज्यादा रुपया खर्च वह कर सकेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हाल में तिब्बत के सीमांत में तीन नये जिले बनाये गये हैं और उन तीन जिलों के विकास के लिये अलग रकमें मुकर्रर की गई हैं । अब जो इस साल की योजना बनाई जा रही है वह पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के शेष भागों के लिये बनाई जा रही है या उसको भी इसमें सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है । क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये कोई अलग से रुपये नहीं दिये जाते हैं । सारे पिछड़े हुये इलाके के लिये रुपये दिये जाते हैं । १९६०–६१ के लिये करीब दो करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार उसको पिछड़े इलाकों में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, बुन्देलखंड के इलाके में और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बांटेगी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the money is available not only for the hilly regions but for development of the backward areas of U.P. I want to know whether the Government of U.P. has demanded about Rs. 900 crores for the Third Five Year Plan, and if so, what the Government and the Planning Commission have decided about it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: No reaction about the Third Five Year Plan can be stated here now.

श्री हेमराज : जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार से दिया गया है, उसी प्रकार से पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को भी कोई रुपया इस साल के लिये केन्द्र की ओर से दिया गया है और यदि दिया गया है तो कितना और उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र पिछले दिनों में मैंने बताया था कि पंजाब के लिए भी रुपया दिया गया है । कितना रुपया दिया गया है, यह मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता हूं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो विशेष कार्य क्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं, इस के बारे में यहां पर मांग की जाती रही है कि उन इलाकों के संसद् सदस्यों और एम० एल० एज० इत्यादि की एक परामर्शदात्री समिति बनाई जाए, उस के परामर्श से रुपया खर्च किया जाए, योजनायें बनाई जायें लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाएगा कि जल्दी ही समिति बनाई जाए और उसकी सहायता ली जाए ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हमने अनुरोध तो किया है । हाल में वे एक सम्मेलन बुलाना चाहते हैं । एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० का जो उस कमिशनरी के लोग हैं । उस के बारे में सलाह मश्विरा कर रहे हैं ।

Export of Films

***1165. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of feature and other films exported to foreign countries during 1959 has shown an increase;

(b) if so, the number of films and the footage; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned with details regarding the countries to which they were exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix, III, annexure No. 105].

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, I find that the foreign exchange earned during the year 1959, was Rs. 1.70 crores. How much was earned during 1958?

Shri Satish Chandra: Rs. 1,19,69,000 were earned during 1958.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, we find that the earning by export to places like Ceylon and Singapore alone is more than Rs. 71 lakhs. May I know whether they are feature films in Tamil, and if so whether there is any break-up of the feature films in the various languages, which were exported to these various countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no language-wise break-up.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether there is no demand for feature films from the Communist countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: Some films were exported. The export of films is part of the trade agreements with those countries. But it depends on them whether they import or not.

Shri Joachim Alva: Even a physically tiny country like Czechoslovakia has bought Rs. 92,420 worth of films from us while the U.S.A. has taken films worth only Rs. 98,416. Even the U.K. has taken over Rs. 15 lakhs worth of films. I want to know what steps Government have taken all these years to see that export of films to the U.S.A. is at least on a proportionate or reciprocal basis, considering the fact that we buy crores of rupees worth of films from them.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is a question of langauage, the quality of films produced in those countries and our coutnry, also the question of personal taste. I have given the actual figures.

Shri Palaniyandy: Since Indian films are earning a good lot in foreign countries and when the producers release the pictures, they keep the money in those foreign countries, are Government taking any steps to release the pictures through a State agency like the State Trading Corporation or the trade representatives in our Embassies?

Shri Satish Chandra: The film industry is well organised in this country and is being encouraged to develop its own institution. If the hon. Member has some definite information about malpractices, he should bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Finance.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हकूमत को क्या इस बात का इल्म है कि बहुत से फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स जो बाहर के मूल्कों में हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्में भेजते हैं, उन्हें उन फिल्मों को फारेन लैंगु-एजिज में डब करने के लिए या फारेन म्यूजिक देने के लिए इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है, फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है और अगर मिलता भी है तो ६–६ और ८–८ महीने तक उनको इंतिजार करना पड़ता है, और अगर है तो इस के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

[میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت کو کیا اس بات کا علم ہے کہ بہت سے فلم پروڈیوسرز جو باہر کے ملکوں میں ہندوستانی فلمیں بھیجتے ہیں انہیں ان فلموں کو فارن لینگویجز میں ڈب کرنے کے لئے یا فارین میوزک دینے کے لئے امپورٹ لائسینس نہیں ملتا ہے - فارین ایکسچینج نہیں ملتا ہے اور اگر ملتا بھی ہے تو ۶ - ۶ اور ۸ - ۸ مہینے تک ان کو انتظار کرنا پڑتا ہے اور اگر ہے تو اس کے بارے میں کیا کیا جا رہا ہے -]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कोशिश की जा रही है कि हिन्दुस्तानी तस्वीरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूसरी भाषाओं में डब कराया जाए

इस तरह की मशीनों के इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेंस देने का इरादा है, सब टाइटिलिंग मशीनों का, जिन से हमारी तस्वीरों में क्या हो रहा है यह स्क्रीन पर आ जाए।

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that 1,981 documentaries were exported to foreign countries during the year 1959, documentaries like *Madras, Mahabaleshwar, Kashmir, Godavari* etc. I would like to know whether such documentaries are popular. If so, will more of such documentaries be produced in future? I have given only certain examples.

Shri Satish Chandra: Documentaries such as those mentioned by the hon. Member are already being produced and will be produced. The hon. Member will see from the statement that about two thousand documentaries were sent during the year to foreign countries. I would not be able to give detailed information. Prabably, the hon Minister of Information and Broadcasting might be able to throw some light on the subject. The documentaries that we produce are being exported already.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं वजीर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर आपको हजार पाउंड, या दो सौ पाउंड या तीन सौ पाउंड के लिए एप्लाई करते हैं, ताकि वह बाहर के मुल्कों में इन चीजों को डब करा सकें या म्यूजिक दें, उनको साल-साल भर ठहरना पड़ता है जब तक कि उन के बाहर के मुल्कों के मुआहिदे खत्म हो जाते हैं? उनको रिजर्व बैंक में दिक्कत होती है। इस के लिए आपने क्या सहूलियत दी है?

[میں وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا جو فلم پروڈیوسر آپ کو ہزار پاؤنڈ یا دو سو یا تین سو پاؤنڈ کے لئے اپیلائی کرتے ہیں - تاکہ وہ باہر کے ملکوں میں ان چیزوں کو ڈب کرا سکیں یا میوزک دیں - ان کو سال سال بھر ٹھہرنا پڑتا ہے جب تک کہ ان کے باہر کے ملکوں کے معاہدے ختم ہو جاتے ہیں - ان کو روپو بینک میں دقت ہوتی ہے - اس کے لئے آپ نے کیا سہولیت دی ہے ۔]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह पता नहीं कि जो बात आनरेबिल मेम्बर कहते हैं वह कहां तक ठीक है। लेकिन कोशिश यह है कि डबिंग हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर के मुल्कों में कराने की जरूरत क्यों पड़े। डबिंग के लिये जिन मशीनों की जरूरत है उन के लिए इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेंस देने पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

Export of Handloom Fabrics

***1169. Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large accumulation of the handloom textiles of the "Madras Bleeding" variety due to set back in the export;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of such stock; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to clear the stock?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Accumulations of 'Bleeding Madras' in the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh have been reported. The reason for such accumulation is due to large scale cancellation of orders placed by overseas importers in the U.S.A.

(b) It is estimated that the value of accumulated stocks is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) Certain measures are under consideration by the All India Handloom Board and by the Handloom Export Organisation in this connection.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The hon. Minister has been kind enough to say that there has been large-scale cancellation of orders. May I know the reasons for this cancellation—whether they were mainly due to the defects in the qualities of the goods supplied?

Shri Kanungo: No; it was not mainly due to the defects in quality but mostly due to unseemly scramble by exporters in quoting prices.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether Government will consider the payment of a special rebate to clear of these accumulated stocks?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: 'Bleeding Madras' are handloom textiles which show different colours after washing—10 or 12 colours. May I know whether protection would be given to those handloom weavers who have designed to produce these in spite of the 30 lakhs stocks already there in areas like Conjeevaram and others?

Shri Kanungo: The design and the whole process was developed by the design centre of the Handloom Board and the Handloom Board or the Government do not keep any industrial proprietary right over this process. It is open to anybody to manufacture it. But, we are not prepared to give any special remission or premium for that.

Shri Ranga: Has anything been done by way of assisting the All India Handloom Marketing Federation or Society to push up the exports of these cloths to other countries?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; they are making efforts.

Shri Ranga: Could the hon. Minister detail one or two steps that they are taking?

Shri Kanungo: The Singapore establishment and the Ceylon establishment are trying to push the material in their local markets but the prices are not acceptable as yet.

Shri Ayyakannu: Recently a delegation of handloom weavers visited the U.S.A. May I know what additional demand there has been as a result of the visit of that delegation to U.S.A.?

Shri Kanungo: As far as this particular material is concerned, it is a new design and it had a good demand in the U.S.A. Unfortunately, because of the disorganisation in the export trade it is coming to grief.

Shri Thanu Pillai: The hon. Minister said that due to disorganisation of the export and a scramble for prices, orders have been cancelled. What steps are Government going to take to control it?

Shri Kanungo: They are not going to control it at all. If this thing recurs and is not corrected, then, we will think of licensing and registering the exporters, which we do not want to do now.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said that the prices are a little higher, can any effort be made to extend the practice of giving some rebate on the sale price of these types of cloth also when they are sold in other countries?

Shri Kanungo: I was mentioning that the price factor was not the only factor. The quality is not acceptable to any other market except U.S.A. and possibly Europe, where we will try.

Prime Minister's Visit to Pakistan

***1170. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his visit to Pakistan in September, 1960 has been finalised; and

(b) what will be the duration of stay and programme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). On the assumption that the Canal Waters Treaty will be ready for signature by that time, the Prime Minister proposes to visit Pakistan from September 19 to September 23, 1960. The details of his programme are being worked out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that the Prime Minister is staying there for about 5 days, and I understand that the only outstanding question of Kashmir is likely to be discussed there, may I know whether in that connection the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to President Ayub's recent statement about the physical possession of the sources of these rivers in relation to the Indo-Pakistan agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member has put a bundle of questions; it is a kind of package deal. First of all, I am staying in Pakistan for 4½ days and not for 9 days. Secondly, I have said that I am prepared to discuss any matter within my power. Some, I am prepared to discuss but some I am not competent to discuss in the sense that if we wish to discuss complicated financial matters, it is for my colleague to discuss and not for me.

An Hon. Member: Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Premier has not yet finished.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members will hold themselves in patience for a little while. I shall continue.

As for any other matter, including Kashmir, I have said I am prepared to discuss anything. I have always been prepared; there is nothing new about it; I have never refused to discuss any subject.

Recently, some report appeared in the newspapers about what President Ayub Khan said—about certain inferences he drew from the Canal Waters Treaty. It is my misfortune that I do not agree with those inferences.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Prime Minister is going, obviously, to sign the agreement regarding the Canal Waters dispute. May I know whether this point which has now been raised by President Ayub was ever raised earlier during the canal water dispute? If so, what was the reaction of our Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has nothing to do with that; nor was it raised at any time.

Shri Goray: The Prime Minister just now said that the statement made by the President of Pakistan did not find favour with him. He has made a very definite statement saying that as three rivers had come to them it would naturally lead one to conclude that the upper reaches of those rivers would also be in the possession and control of Pakistan. Does he agree with that inference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member has taken the trouble to listen to what I said, he will remember that I said that I did not agree with the inference that the President of Pakistan has drawn about this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The news emanating from Pakistan is that the Kashmir question is to be discussed elaborately. May I know whether some preliminaries have been investigated and something by way of introduction has been done by correspondence before the Prime Minister meets President Ayub Khan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A great deal of the preliminaries have been discussed but that was some years ago—not since then.

Shri Hem Barua: The President of Pakistan has very specifically said in his broadcast that the sources of the three western rivers are in Kashmir and so the Kashmir dispute is interlinked with the canal water dispute.

Therefore, he suggests that there should be a discussion on both. May I know whether this statement would constitute an impediment towards the solution of the canal water dispute?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have answered that question twice. Am I required to answer it a third time, immediately?

Shri Hem Barua: I have put a very specific question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that I do not agree with the inference of President Ayub Khan. The matter ends there.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The next question is my question; it is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: There are many very important questions. The time is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illicit Emigration from India

*1147. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present volume of illicit emigration from India to other countries; and

(b) the extent to which steps taken in this regard have proved successful in checking this?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) It is not possible to state precisely the volume of emigration in contravention of the Indian Emigration Act 1922 from India to other countries as the persons concerned leave India stealthily and without the knowledge of the check post authorities. Illicit emigration takes place mainly to Ceylon.

Our Embassy in Baghdad have reported illicit departure of some persons to Persian Gulf Territories also in search of employment.

(b) Since illicit emigration to Ceylon takes place chiefly from the southern districts of Madras State the preventive staff of that State has been re-inforced by the employment of a special police force of 28 strong at the expense of the Central Government. The said special police force conducts raids, patrols the coastal area and apprehends persons leaving or about to leave India for Ceylon in contravention of the Indian Emigration Act 1922.

लदाख में तिब्बती शरणार्थी

*११४८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख में देमचौक क्षेत्र के सीमावर्ती गावों में कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी गत तीन मास में आये; और

(ख) इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये जम्मू और काशमीर सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां) (क) मार्च १९६० में लगभग २०० शरणार्थी देमचोक में आए । उसी क्षेत्र में १८० शरणार्थियों का एक और जत्था जुलाई १९६० में आया ।

(ख) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर की सरकार उन्हें लद्दाख की भूमि पर फिर से बसाने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है ।

Export of Diamonds

*1153. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the question of whether or not the present high customs duty on rough diamonds continues to give im-

petus to illegal and smuggled traffic in it;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the craftsmen of Cambay and Jaipur, noted for their exceptional skill in cutting and finishing diamonds and other precious stones, have, in the recent past, either emigrated or gone out of the legitimate market; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to facilitate the cutting and polishing of diamonds for a promising export market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no evidence to show that the present rate of customs duty on rough diamonds gives impetus to smuggling.

(b) It is not a fact that the majority of craftsmen engaged in the line have emigrated or gone out of the legitimate market.

(c) In order to promote the exports of diamonds, cut and polished in the country, Government have allowed drawback of duty on re-export of cut and polished diamonds from imported rough diamonds.

Manganese Labour Welfare Fund Organisation

*1156. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 276 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) the stage at which is the legislation for the constitution of Manganese Labour Welfare Fund Organisation; and

(b) the expected time by which this legislation will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The proposal has been deferred till the export of manganese ore increases and its price stabilises.

Crime on Indo-Nepal Border

*1157. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference was held at Sitamarhi in the district of Muzaffarpur (Bihar) on the 19th May, 1960 between the officials of Nepal Government and the Government of Bihar to control crimes on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, what are the main decisions taken at the above Conference; and

(c) to what extent border crimes have been checked?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes Sir. The meeting was held on the 14th May, 1960 and not on the 19th May, 1960.

(b) It was decided to hold frequent meetings between the district officials of Nepal and Bihar to ensure co-operation in the control of border crimes. It was also decided that full assistance would be given by the officers of the two sides in tracking down criminals.

(c) It is too early to judge how far the decisions of this conference have helped in checking crime in the border areas.

Plantation Enquiry Commission

*1163. **Shri Muhammed Elias**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the Plantation Enquiry Commission to Government; and

(b) how many tea marketing co-operative societies have been formed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Plantation Enquiry Commission was Rs. 4,18,808.

(b). The Tea Board are making efforts to bring about small growers'

cooperatives in Kangra and Madras with a view to helping them in processing and marketing their teas.

Indians in U.K. with Forged Passports

*1166. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Home Office does not subscribe to the view expressed by India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs that 20,000 Indians had entered Great Britain with forged passports;

(b) what sources of information were utilised for arriving at this figure of 20,000; and

(c) what are the reasons which prompt people to go to Great Britain in such large number and that too with forged passports?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Enquiries from the British Home Office reveal that the comments of the Home Office spokesman represent a personal opinion, not grounded on any firm data. The British Home Office agree that the comments of their spokesman do not mean any serious disagreement with our estimate.

(b) As regards the sources of information for arriving at the figure of 20,000, it has been pointed out by our High Commission in London that, apart from its inadequate resources, to collect such detailed information would serve no useful purpose as the persons concerned, fearing punishment, might not give correct information. The figure of 20,000 is, therefore, conjectural. It comprises of (a) genuine passports without endorsements for the U.K. (b) genuine passports with forged endorsements and (c) passports, which are completely forged, i.e. those which were issued to persons other than the present unauthorised holders and in which photographs and/or other personal particulars have been altered.

(c) The reasons which prompt people to go to Great Britain in large numbers are the greater employment prospects for labourers. They earn anything between £ 6 and £ 15 per week and are able to save quite large amounts either for purchase of property in that country or remittances to their dependants in India. The Government do not, for various reasons, grant passports to illiterate or semi-literate Indians for going to distant countries. That is why unscrupulous travel agents have been taking advantage of the desire of such persons to proceed to the United Kingdom to furnish them forged passports for the purpose.

Many of the dependants and friends of persons settled in the U.K. read glowing reports of the employment prospects in that country and wish to proceed there themselves. This has increased the magnitude of the problem. However, it is under control as 90 persons have been prosecuted either for having furnished forged passports or having travelled on them.

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारी

*११६७. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में श्रेणी १, २, ३ और ४ के कितने-कितने पदाधिकारी अब तक छंटनी में निकाले जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों, विशेषत: श्रेणी ३ और ४ के पदाधिकारियों को और रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति के पदाधिकारियों की भी छंटनी की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्प संख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) कम की गयी आसामियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

प्रथम श्रेणी	४५
द्वितीय श्रेणी	४०१
तृतीय श्रेणी	२,५३६
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	१,११२

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय ने डी० जी० आर० ई० और यू० पी० एस० सी० की परस्पर राय से यह फैसला किया गया है, कि सैन्ट्रल सैक्रेटेरियेट और उसके संलग्न कार्यालयों के अलावा जहां भी खाली जगहें होंगी उन्हें भरने के लिये पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के मातहत कार्यालयों के फालतू कर्मचारियों को पहले खपाया जायेगा । डी० जी० आर० ई० ने मंत्रालय के फालतू कर्मचारियों को काम दिलाने में सहायता के लिये एक स्पैशल सैल बनाया है । तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को खपाने में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की जा रही है । प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को काम दिलाने में कुछ कठिनता हो रही है । इन को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की योजनाओं में खपाने की चेष्टा की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) २६ ।

Prices of Handloom Fabrics

***1168. Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of handloom fabrics are tending to rise day by day; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made by Government to curb this rising tendency?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There has been some increase in the prices of handloom fabrics recently.

(b) As the main reason for the increase in the prices of handloom fabrics was the rising cost of mill yarn, the matter was taken up with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and Southern India Mill owners Association and some reduction in prices of yarn has been announced by them.

खादी पर छूट

*११७१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्व सेवा संघ की खादी की विक्रय पर तीन आने प्रति रुपया दी जा रही छूट बन्द करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बारे में किसी योजना की ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं है, यद्यपि खादी कमीशन और सर्व सेवा संघ समय समय पर इस प्रकार के अनेक उपायों पर विचार करते रहे हैं ।

Import of Ponies

***1172. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army Officers were permitted to import ponies for playing polo in India;

(b) if so, how many such ponies were imported in the last two years;

(c) what was the total foreign exchange given to them for the purchase of such ponies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reopening of Indian Mission in Lahore

***1173. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reopen Indian Mission in Lahore; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms agreed upon with the Pakistan Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Government are prepared to consider proposals from the Government of Pakistan for reopening of Sub-Missions on a reciprocal basis. No such proposal has so far been received from that Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Newton Chickli Colliery

***1174. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Mines Tribunal Award has not been implemented by the Newton Chickli Colliery (Distt. Chhindwara, M.P.);

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints to that effect; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Biologist Drowned in a Lake in Manitoba

***1175 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in 'The Statesman' dated the 27th August, 1960 that an Indian Biologist working for the Manitoba Government was recently drowned in a northern Lake in Manitoba while on duty;

(b) whether full information has been called for in regard to this incident; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Government has seen a press report about the accident involving the death by drowning of Dr. S. P. Basu in a lake in Manitoba, Canada.

(b) and (c). A report has been called for from our High Commission in Ottawa and it will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Tenements in Nizam-ud-din Market and Lajpat Nagar, Delhi

***1176. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable body of allottees of double storey tenements in Nizam-ud-Din Market and Lajpat Nagar, Delhi, who have paid the entire dues to the Ministry for their premises have not been granted title deeds for the last several months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by what time can they expect that their title deeds will be got registered and delivered to them

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). So far the Regional Settlement Commissioners were concentrating on the settlement of compensation claims and disposal of properties. Work relating to the issue of conveyance deeds therefore could not be attended to. Steps are now

being taken to speed up the disposal of this work also and it is expected that there would be substantial improvement soon.

Hospital in Nepal

*1177. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to have a new 10-bed hospital in Kathmandu has been given effect to; and

(b) if so, whether the hospital is functioning there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government of India have accepted the proposal. The preliminary steps connected with the construction of building and installation of equipment at the new hospital are being taken.

Plywood Factory in Nefa

*1178. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1536 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the agreement with the British firm for the setting up of a plywood factory and some other like concerns in NEFA area has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The negotiations with the Holding Company have been completed and the terms of the Draft Agreement with the new Rupee Company to be floated are under examination.

Indian Property in Pakistan

*1179. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding the movable and immovable properties in Pakistan have concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The negotiations are reported to have made some further progress. The Government of East Pakistan have recently started compiling compensation rolls and have completed them in respect of one district.

Quality of Coal

*1180. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1193 on the 31st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the complaints regarding the poor quality of coal; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The complaints were looked into by the Delhi Administration in consultation with State Trading Corporation and found to be incorrect.

I.S.I. Certification Mark

*1181. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Indian Standards Institution has suggested

that in the interest of export promotion I.S.I. certification mark should be made mandatory on export products; and

(b) what action has been taken on this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This matter was discussed with the I.S.I. more than once and the difficulties involved in accepting their suggestion were appreciated by them. In two cases the I.S.I., mark has already been made compulsory for exports. What more can be done in this direction in future is being further considered, and will be discussed with the I.S.I. soon.

Tribal Text-Books in NEFA

*1182. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tribal Text-books in NEFA are being prepared in Devnagari script;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Except for the Khamptis living in the Lohit Frontier Division, none of the other Tribes of the NEFA has a script of its own. The Government therefore, decided to adopt Devnagari script for the Text-books written in the Tribal languages of the NEFA other than Khampti. It was felt that this would also facilitate and encourage the study of the national language.

(c) Rs. 91,300 for printing Text-books for Grade 1, II and III in the 11 Tribal languages.

Small Scale Industries in Bhilai Steel Project Area

*1183. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been made regarding the setting up of small scale industries around the Bhilai Steel Project area; and

(b) if so, the results of the survey?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A survey has been undertaken in Durg district including Bhilai Steel Project Area and Raipur district by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, at the request of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh. The field work relating to the districts is over and the report is now under preparation.

Goa

*1184. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Reports that political prisoners in Goa have gone on a hunger strike; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to utilise diplomatic channels for protest?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). As far as Government is aware the hunger strike resorted to by Goan political prisoners lasted only for a day as a protest against unsatisfactory hygienic and other conditions in jails in Goa. The strike was called off on an assurance by the Portuguese authorities to the prisoners that their complaints would be looked into. There is no occasion for any protest through diplomatic channels.

Rehabilitation Advisory Board

*1185. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of the Rehabilitation Advisory Board has been convicted on charges of misusing imported goods for purposes other than those for which the licenses were issued;

(b) what were the actual charges; and

(c) whether he was nominated on this Board after the case had started?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, but an appeal in this case is still pending in the High Court of Bombay.

(b) The charges against the member concerned, along with three other persons were that they entered into a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and induced him to issue three import licences on false representations.

(c) At the time of his appointment as a member of the Board, the case against him was under enquiry in the Court of Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Welfare Centre for Indians in London

*1186. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of opening a welfare centre in London for the benefit of Indian workers in the U.K. has been decided;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened; and

(c) whether there is also any proposal to open such welfare centres for the benefit of Indian workers in other countries of Europe?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A proposal to open a welfare centre in London for Indian workers in the United Kingdom was raised when a deputation of the Indian Workers Association met the Prime Minister in London in May last. Details have yet to be worked out by the Association and will then be considered by the Government. It would, therefore, be premature to say when the centre is likely to be opened.

(c) No.

Aurangabad Textile Mill

*1187. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Parikh was appointed to enquire into the management and affairs of the outmoded machinery of Aurangabad textile mill, Aurangabad in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the decisions of the committee;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a second committee has been appointed to enquire into the management of the above mill; and

(d) if so, the reasons which prompted Government to appoint the second committee before the decisions of the first committee were made known to the management and the public?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) In August, 1959 the then Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Parikh to make recommendations in regard to the grant of loan applied for by this Mill.

(b) The Committee recommended that either the State Bank of India should render financial assistance to the mills on the guaranteee of the State Government or alternatively the Central Government should conduct an inquiry under Section 15 of the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to take a decision on the future working of the mills.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the affairs of the mills were found to be unsatisfactory the State Government could not extend any financial assistance to the mills. As recommended by the First Committee and at the specific request of the State Government the Second Committee was set up under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 on 25th June, 1960.

Explosives dumped by Pakistanis in Jammu and Kashmir

*1188. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that ammunition and explosives dumped by Pakistanis in the Poonch area have been recovered recently?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes Sir.

On August 19, one of our patrols detected some explosives planted on a track about six miles South West of Poonch and one mile on our side of the cease-fire line. On August 20, some more explosives were detected six miles South West of Poonch and about 800 yards on our side of the cease-fire line.

Besides, on August 21, an explosive was recovered from the body of a PAK|POK infiltrator who, with his companion, was intercepted and shot dead in an encounter with our ambush party. This incident occurred ten miles South of P.S. Poonch and six miles on our side of the cease-fire line.

Retrenchment of Female Employees in Coal Mines

*1189. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of collieries in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields are reducing the number of female employees to less than 50 per cent.;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the female employees from being dismissed; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement the new Creche Rules?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) It has been reported that after the issue of the Mines Creche Rules, 1959 there is a tendency amongst employers to reduce the number of women workers below fifty.

(b) A close watch is being kept.

(c) It is proposed to amend the Rules suitably.

National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd.

*1190. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial dispute between the National Coal Development Corporation (P) Limited and the Coal Workers' Union, Giridih, has been pending since 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that the dispute was sent for conciliation to the Conciliation Officer (C), Hazaribagh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Conciliation Officer submitted the failure report on 31st March, 1959; and

(d) if so, the steps taken since then to refer the dispute to the Tribunal or Labour Court as requested by the Coal Workers' Union?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) Yes.

(d) The decision of the Government of India not to refer to adjudication the dispute over 4 of the workmen concerned in the dispute, was communicated to the parties on 24th May, 1960. The remaining 11 workmen concerned with this dispute were convicted by a Court of law for criminal offence and their conviction was upheld both by the Sessions Court and the Patna High Court. with some minor modifications. No decision has, however, yet been taken as to whether their cases should be referred to adjudication since an appeal preferred by the National Coal Development Corporation under the Payment of Wages Act is pending before the Patna High Court.

Forged Passports

*1191. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which measures taken by the Government of India to circumscribe and eliminate the possibility of persons travelling abroad on forged passports have proved effective; and

(b) the number of Indian citizens detected during the last six months by Indian authorities or other foreign authorities travelling abroad without passports?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The measures taken by the Government of India to circumscribe and eliminate the possibility of travel on forged passports have so far proved to be so effective that no further case of any Indian having gone abroad with a forged passport has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) During the last six months no case of Indian citizens travelling abroad without passports has been detected or been brought to the notice of the Government of India by any foreign authority.

Film Institute

*1192. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1811 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the further steps taken so far in setting up the Film Institute; and

(b) when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The office of the Film Institute has been set up at Poona. Arrangements are being made with a view to starting refresher courses from about January 1961 and regular courses from July 1961.

Co-operative Societies in Singareni Collieries

2246. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies functioning at the Singareni Collieries;

(b) the functions of those societies;

(c) whether any grant-in-aid is given to those societies?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) One.

(b) To supply consumer goods to members at reasonable rates.

(c) Not necessary.

Small-scale Handloom Industries in Andhra Pradesh

2247. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2365 on the 20th April, 1960 regarding small-scale handloom industries started in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b): A statement containing the information asked for in parts (a) and (b) of the question referred to is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 106]. The information asked for in part (c) of that question is still awaited from the State Government.

Cottage and Small-scale Industries

2248. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1059 on the 14th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the required information in regard to various schemes of cottage and small-scale industries being implemented in Andhra Pradesh with the help of the Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The information has since been collected and has been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in fulfilment of the assurance arising out of the Unstarred Question No. 1059 answered in Lok Sabha on 14th March, 1960.

Indians in Singapore

2249. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals residing in Singapore at present; and

(b) whether they are suffering from any disabilities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to estimated population figures published by the Government of Singapore there were approximately 1,37,500 persons of Indian and Pakistani origin in Singapore on 31st December, 1959. Separate figures for persons of Indian origin or for Indian nationals are not available.

(b) The usual rules and regulations relating to foreigners apply to Indian nationals. As far as Government is aware they are not subject to any discriminatory treatment.

Employees of All India Radio

2250. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of employees who have been serving the All India Radio for the last 5, 10 and 15 years and who are employed on contract?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The requisite information is as under:

	for 5 to 10 years	for 10 to 15 years	for more than 15 years
No of persons employed on contract	2	2	
No. of persons engaged on contract as Staff Artists on payment of fees.	297	349	132

Woollen Mills in Himachal Pradesh

2251. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that woollen mills are proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they are proposed to be set up; and

(c) when they will start functioning?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been granted to a private firm for setting up a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of shoddy woollen yarn, at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh. This unit is expected to start production in July 1961.

Mills in Punjab

2252. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement, paper, sugar, textile and woollen mills proposed to be opened in the Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether they will be in the public sector or private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The discussions on the Third Five Year Plan are currently going on for all the States. Discussions in regard to the Punjab have not taken place. It is therefore not possible to give any information at this stage.

Violation of Code of Discipline

2253. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government since March, 1960 from employers charging the labourers for violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) the action taken on all those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 45.

(b) (i) In 23 cases violations of the Code were brought to the notice of the parties concerned or their central organisations.

(ii) 13 cases, being in the State sphere, were referred to the respective State Governments for action.

(iii) 4 complaints were not substantiated on inquiry.

(iv) In one case, an agreement was reached between the parties.

(v) 4 complaints are under investigation.

Passports for Pakistan

2254. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1960 so far from Indian citizens for passports to go to Pakistan to see their relations who are citizens of Pakistan;

(b) the number of applications granted;

(c) the number of applications still under consideration; and

(d) the number of applications rejected?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Employment of Registered Persons

2255. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed Graduates, Intermediates and Matriculates in Punjab during January—June 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Category	Number placed in eployment during January to June, 1960.
Graduates .	586
Intermediates .	306
Matriculates .	3,422
TOTAL	4,314

Cosmic Ray Research Station Gulmarg

2256. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1318 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made with regard to the setting up of a Cosmic Ray Research Station at Gulmarg (Kashmir); and

(b) the amount spent on it so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Most of the building material has now been transported to the site. The superstructure of the Laboratory building is coming up satisfactorily. The frame-work for the staff quarters has been completed and roofing is now in progress. The designs of the water supply and heating systems have been completed and tenders for these items of work as well as for the electrical installations have been invited.

(b) The expenditure incurred up to July 31, 1960, was Rs. 65,607.

Housing Schemes in Delhi

2257. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been appreciable progress in the Housing Schemes in Delhi during 1960; and

(b) if so, the nature of progress made and directives issued to the territory in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Yes. A note showing the progress made under the various Housing Schemes during 1960 in Delhi is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 107]. As the progress has, on the whole, been satisfactory in relation to the resources available, the question of issuing any special directive to the Delhi Administration does not arise.

Tea Drying and Rolling Machines

2258. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small drying and rolling machines for tea are manufactured and working satisfactorily in Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get the technical know-how for the manufacture of such machines in India; and

(c) what is the price of such machines in Ceylon and how much will they cost on their arrival in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A few firms in Ceylon are reported to be manufacturing a wide range of tea machinery. It is, however, understood that the types of machinery used in Ceylon have more or less the same capacity as those produced and used in India. The limited use of such machinery in India is due, not to any lack of technical know-how in regard to their manufacture, but to lack of interest evinced by producers with limited resources in buying such machines which are costly and beyond their means. There is, therefore, no question of importing such machines from Ceylon.

Newsprint

2259. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of newsprint have been allowed to be imported from 1st April, 1960 so far by;

(i) the Indian Express Group of Newspapers;

(ii) the Times of India Group;

(iii) The Hindustan Times Group;

(iv) The Statesman Group; and

(v) The Hindu;

(b) the foreign exchange allowed to each for the above period; and

(c) the total supplies from NEPA to each of the above for the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The figures of actual imports by the individual papers during the current year are not available. However, a statement showing the net entitlement of imported newsprint of each of the papers for the year 1960-61 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 108].

(b) The foreign exchange allowed to the above newspapers is as under:

	Rs.
(*i*) Indian Express Group of Papers	40,97,084
(*ii*) Times of India	92,99,748
(*iii*) Hindustan Times	32,74,756
(*iv*) Statesman	27,21,614
(*v*) Hindu	29,65,644

(c) These papers are eligible to draw the following quantities of Nepa Newsprint for which authorisations on Nepa Mills have been issued:

(*i*) Indian Express Group of Papers	778·54 tons.
(*ii*) Times of India	677·04 tons
(*iii*) Hindustan Times	367·44 tons.
(*iv*) Statesman	310·16 tons.
(*v*) Hindu	335·92 tons.

Industrial Estates in Punjab

2260. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1207 on the 17th March, 1960 and state the further progress made in the different industrial estates in Punjab and the stages of their development?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The progress made made in the different industrial estates in Punjab since March, 1960 is given below:

1. LUDHIANA:

56 works sheds have been completed, provided with water and power supply and rented out. 55 sheds have been occupied. 78 more sheds have been completed, except for the internal wiring. 121 sheds are at different stages of construction. 44 factories are functioning and 35 of them are producing material worth Rs. 2·16 lakhs a month employing about 344 persons.

2. BATALA:

Land has been acquired. Tenders for construction work have been called for, and contractors to whom work has been allotted have been asked to start construction work immediately.

3. NILOKHERI:

14 sheds are under construction. Of these 4 have reached plinth level and 10 truss level.

4. MALERKOTLA:

Land has been acquired and tenders for construction work have been called for. Contractors to whom work has been allotted have been asked to start construction work immediately.

5. SONEPAT:

14 sheds are under construction. Of these 4 have come upto window level and 10 upto truss level.

FACTORY ACCOMMODATION FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

Out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned to the State Government loans totalling Rs. 15·25 lakhs have been disbursed to 147 parties.

The Punjab Government have been sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 57·96 lakhs till 31st March, 1960 for their industrial estates schemes. The State Government have reported an expenditure of Rs. 52·57 lakhs till 31st March, 1960.

Indianisation of Foreign Firms and Plantations

2261. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Comerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 291 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state the nature of action taken regarding the Indianisation of foreign firms and plantations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 109].

निकोबार द्वीप समूह में रबड़ की खेती

२२६२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में रबड़ की खेती करने के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि ढूंढ़ने में रबड़ बोर्ड को कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) चीफ कमिश्नर द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण दल ने, जिसकी सहायता रबड़-बोर्ड के अफसर करते हैं, इस द्वीप-समूह का दौरा किया है। चीफ कमिश्नर से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार मध्य निकोबार समूह के कटचाल द्वीप समूह में लगभग १०,००० एकड़ और अण्डमान समूह के रटलैण्ड द्वीप में लगभग ३,५०० एकड़ भूमि रबड़ की खेती के उपयुक्त है।

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Orissa

2263. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India have released Rs. 15 lakhs to the Government of Orissa for the year 1959-60 under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;

(b) whether information has been received from the State Government showing the amounts that have been disbursed so far as loans under this Scheme in the different districts in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what amount of loans has been disbursed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 3:68 lakhs.

कराची में भारतीय दूतावास का भवन

२२६४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कराची में हाल ही में भारतीय चांसरी (दूतावास) भवन का निर्माण किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस पर कितना व्यय किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा १५,७०,०००.०० रुपये का खर्च किया गया है जिसमें जमीन, फरनीचर, लिफ्टों तथा टेलीफोनों आदि का खर्च भी शामिल है।

Foreign Service Inspectorate

2265. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Service Inspectorate functioning in the Ministry of External Affairs has been reorganised; and

(b) if so, what is the new set-up?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Foreign Service Inspectorate has not been re-organised. At present due to the shortage of officers it is being kept in abeyance.

(b) Does not arise.

Methanol Plant, Sindri

2266. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken for utilisation of the Methanol plant at Sindri which has been lying idle for the past eight years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On the basis of the reports of a Technical Committee and Russian experts made available in 1956, it was decided that the existing and anticipated demand for methanol in the country would justify the installation of one unit of the plant and operating it for half the year for the production of methanol.

In response to an invitation to some firms of technical consultants, Messrs. BASF of Germany, the original owners of the Methanol Reparation plant, furnished a project report early in 1960, after getting the equipment inspected by their technicians in March-April, 1959. While the report contained an estimate of the probable cost of the additional equipment required to instal a complete methanol plant, it did not contain a quotation for the execution of the work as a turn-key job. Messrs BASF have just informed the Government that it will not be possible for them to make a turn-key offer.

The matter will have to be examined again for further action.

Modernisation of Woollen Industry

2267. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 275 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into ths problems of the rehabilitation and modernisation of woollen industry has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The report has been received very recently.

(b) The Working Group's Report will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Brassware Industry

2268. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive scheme for the development of the brassware industry of Moradabad (U.P.) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). To check the constant deterioration

ware industry at Moradabad due to the use of the inferior quality of polishing raw materials, the U.P. Government started in Moradabad in 1950-51 a scheme called Government's Non-Ferrous Metal Scheme. The scheme comprised a training-*cum*-production centre for training young artisans in various processes of manufacture of brass-ware. Since the Centre served its aims quite well, an expansion programme was included in the Second Five Year Plan and assistance was given by the Central Government. Modern machinery and tools were made available to the Centre for better training and production. An Inspection Depot for Quality Marking of the utensils was started for manufacture of standard goods. About 6 items of brassware, namely thali, thali, thali (khomche), glasses, katori, lota, spoons, forks, etc., are quality marked at this deport. 23 manufacturers have joined this scheme so far.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

2269. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2370 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the consideration of the report of the Study Group set up for drawing up a comprehensive scheme of social security for industrial labour?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Comments have been received from most of the interests concerned and are being examined. It is proposed to discuss the matter at a tripartite conference before the Scheme is finalised.

Industrial Survey of Delhi

2270. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2328 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the further progress, if any, made in the industrial survey of Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Out of some 3000 industrial units addressed by the Delhi Administration in the matter, about 1150 units have so far furnished the requisite information in the prescribed proforma. Steps are being taken to complete the survey early.

High Power Committee on Corruption in C.P.W.D.

2271. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to his statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to appoint a high power technical committee to investigate the problem of corruption in the C.P.W.D. and suggest ways and means to eradicate it?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The question how far such a Committee will be useful in gauging the prevalence of corruption in the Central Public Works, Department and suggesting ways and means to eradicate it is under examination. It may be stated, however, that there are already Vigilance Units functioning in the Ministry and the Central Public Works Department to look into complaints of corruption and mal-prac-

tices in the Department. In addition there is in the Ministry, a Chief Technical Examiner with supporting staff, independent of the Chief Engineer, to conduct a continuous and concurrent technical audit of works executed by the Central Public Works Department.

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

2272. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1690 on the 25th April, 1960 and state the stage at which are the proposals for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Comments received from the interests concerned regarding the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act are under examination.

Compulsory Savings

2273. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 840 on the 14th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in completion of the study of issues relating to compulsory savings?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The question of introducing compulsory savings is part of the problem of raising resources. In the Draft Outline of the Third Plan the thinking of the Planning Commission on the question of resources has already been indicated.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुसलमानों द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति

२२७४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुसलमान कितने एकड़ भूमि और कितने मकान छोड़ गये हैं जिन पर स्थानीय लोगों ने अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है ; और

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों से सम्पत्ति को पुनः प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) कोई नहीं। यदि कोई मामला सरकार के सामने लाया जाये तो उस पर मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रीठे का उत्पादन

२२७५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रीठे के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ; और

(ख) देश में ये किस काम आते हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) रीठे के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अभी तक कोई पग नहीं उठाये गये हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि बाजार में दूसरे संशिलष्ट उत्पादनों ने इसका स्थान बड़ी अच्छी तरह से ले लिया है।

(ख) इसके सूखे छिलेके में साफ करने का अच्छा गुण होता है। यह छिलका कपड़े (रेशमी भी) धोने के काम में लाया जाता है ।

Rise in Price of Betelnuts and Cloves

2276 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the steep rise in the price of betelnuts and **cloves;**

(b) what accounts for the rise; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There has been an increase in the price of betelnuts during the last few months while in the case of cloves there has actually been a fall.

(b) The rise in price of betelnuts appears to be due to normal market fluctuations.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Pilot Projects

2277. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps have been taken in order to have maximum contribution and participation from private entrepreneurs in the Industrial Pilot Projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): It is presumed that the question relates to Pilot Projects (Industries) in Community Development Blocks.

In order to attract maximum contribution and participation by private entrepreneurs in the Industrial Pilot Projects, financial assistance is given to individual artisans, co-operative societies and registered institutions, under the State Aid to Industries Act, Financial and technical assistance for promotion of Cottage and Small Industries in the States is also rendered by the various All India Boards| Khadi Commission.

Intensive Development Campaigns have been launched for encouraging local entrepreneurship and industries through the co-operation of the local people. These were preceded by Industrial Potential Surveys which ensured establishment of contacts between the officers and the existing and proposective entrepreneurs as well as dealers and skilled artisans. The officers of the State Governments as well as of the Small Industries Service Institutes participate in such campaigns. Meetings are organised with the help of District authorities to explain to the people of the area the objectives of Small industry development and the various assistance available from the Government agencies in this direction. Pamphlets are distributed and model schemes sold. Other educative and informative literature on cottage and small industries are also made available. Wherever possible special talks on scope of various industries are broadcast and special features organised in the daily rural programmes. Through the media of visual aids such as films, improved processes are shown. Besides demonstrations by the Mobile Workshops, prospective entrepreneurs are helped in selecting the necessary machines and applying for them on hire-purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation.

Export of Oil Cakes

2278. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes have been made in the rules for the export of oil cake;

(b) if so, the reason for changes made; and

(c) what are the effects of the changes?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). No changes have been made in the export regulations of oilcake recently. Export of groundnut (expeller) cake has, however, been allowed since 1959 (except for a small quantity allowed by established shippers early in 1959) only as incentive for the export of groundnut oil. Ex-

port of de-oiled groundnut meal is licensed freely without any quantative restrictions. Export of copra cake and linseed cake is licensed freely within overall ceilings fixed from time to time. Export of other oilcakes is licensed freely without any quantitative resrictions on a long term basis upto July, 1962.

2. Export of groundnut expeller cake was linked with the export of groundnut oil os groundnut expeller cake was a highly profitable item of export and enabled the exporters of groundnut oil to make up the loss they had to incur on export of groundnut oil at international prices and this resulted in the export of 41,380 tons of groundnut oil valued at Rs. 5·7 crores during 1959 which it would otherwise not have been possible.

House Building Advance

2279. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state how many employees of the Ministry of Education have been granted house building advance so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Upto 31st July, 1960, the Ministry of Education sanctioned advances to three employees for the construction of houses under the House Building Advance Rules. Two more applications are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

दिल्ली में भूमि का विकास

२२८०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के गृह निर्माण विभाग ने भमि के ५०० प्लाटों के विकास के लिये एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कौनसी बस्ती चुनी गई है ; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) और (ख): दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नजफगढ़ रोड (राजौरी गार्डन्स) पर भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिये एक परियोजना बनाई है, जिससे कम आय वालों के लिये आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले लोगों को पट्टे पर देने के लिये ६६३ प्लाट तैयार किये जा सकें।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचना दी है कि इस परियोजना की १९६०-६१ के अन्त तक क्रियान्वित होने की संभावना है।

Aluminium Industry

2281. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated requirement of aluminium in the country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total quantity of aluminium produced in the country, and which industry produces how much;

(c) whether new licences have been given for more aluminium plants in the country; and

(d) if so, what are those concerns and their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total requirement of aluminium in the country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated to be 1,50,000 tons per annum.

(b) The total quantity of aluminium ingot produced in the country at present is about 17,500 tons per

annum, details of which are as follows:—

M/s. Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Calcutta (production in their Smelter located at Alwaye (Kerala) . .	about 5,000 tons p.a.
(Production in their Smelter located at Hirakud (Orissa) .	about 10,000 tons p.a.
M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta—production in their smelter at Asansol (W. Bengal) .	about 2,500 tons p.a.
TOTAL .	about 17,500 tons p.a.

(c) and (d). Licences under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, have been granted for setting up of new smelters/expansion of existing plants as follows:—

New Aluminium smelters licensed	Annual capacity
(*i*) M/s. Hindustan Aluminuum Corporation Ltd., Bombay—Aluminium smelter at Rihand (U. P.)	20,000 tons.
(*ii*) M/s. Tendulkar Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay—Aluminium Smelter in the Koyna Region (Maharashtra) . .	20,000 tons.
(*iii*) Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu of Coimbatore—Aluminium Smelter at Mettur in Salem District (Madras) . .	10,000 tons.
Expansion of existing plants licensed	
(*i*) M/s. Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Calcutta—expansion of Hirakud Aluminium Smelter . . .	to 20,000 tons.
(*ii*) M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta-expansion of Asnol Smelter . . .	to 7,500

Export of Mangoes

2282. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that ban has been imposed on the import of Indian mangoes by the U.S.A., Italy Austria and Japan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether our Government have tried to get the ban lifted; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There is a ban on the import of Indian mangoes only in U.S.A., Japan and Italy. There is no such ban in Austria.

(b) Danger of introducing fruit flies in the importing countries.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Import and Export of various Commodities through Co-operatives

2283. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allow import and export of various commodities through co-operatives;

(b) what steps Government are taking to encourage the scheme; and

(c) whether any commodities have been imported or exported up till now by co-operative societies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards import, Co-operative Societies are being encouraged to take an effective part in import trade subject to the availability of foreign exchange. The Co-operative Societies, consisting of Actual Users which are engaged in production of goods, are granted import licences in respect of the requirement of their members as

Actual Users. In this regard same facilities which are available to the Actual Users are accorded to the Co-operative Societies. The Societies make a consolidated application in respect of the requirement of their members in the usual manner prescribed in the Import Trade Control Policy Book (Red Book). Since January-June 1956, licensing period, a scheme has been in operation whereby import licences to consumer Co-operative Societies are granted to facilitate the import of essential items for the use of members of such Co-operative Societies.

On the export side, there are five commodities *viz.*, manganese Ore, H.P. S. groundnut (kernels and in shell) dried chillies, onions and pulses, in respect of which special facilities for export are at present provided to the Co-operative Societies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant

2284. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fresh list of items of machine tool were added which delayed the preparation of the project report of the Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant;

(b) if so, how long was it delayed due to this;

(c) to whom the work of preparing the project report was entrusted; and

(d) whether the project report was prepared and submitted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Messrs Technoexport of Czechoslovakia submitted for the consideration of the Government of India a preliminary project study in respect of the Heavy Machine Tools plant towards the end of March 1960, envisaging a production programme of 5 families of machines consisting of 17 individual items of such machines. The project study was considered by a Committee of Technical experts appointed by the Government and an agreed production programme envisaging 7 categories of machines and 22 individual items was drawn up in consultation with the Czech experts within a month's time.

The preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the plant is proposed to be entrusted to Messrs Technoexport of Czechoslovakia.

Import Duty on Indian Goods in Commonwealth Countries

2285. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state in how many Commonwealth countries higher duties are imposed on the import of Indian goods than the import of the goods of British origin?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The following Commonwealth countries are imposing higher import duties on Indian goods than those imposed on British goods in some cases, in pursuance of bilateral Agreements involving exchange of tariff preferences between them and the U.K.

(1) Australia.

(2) Federation of Rhodesia and Nysaland.

(3) Pakistan.

(4) South Africa.

खादी हुंडियां

२२८६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में राजस्थान में कितनी खादी हुंडियां बेची गईं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई लोगों ने हजारों रुपये की हुंडियां बेची हैं किन्तु खादी बोर्ड को अब तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों ने अभी तक रुपया जमा नहीं किया और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना रुपया देना है और उन्होंने किन कारणों से रुपया जमा नहीं कराया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) अब तक प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार पिछले पांच वर्षों में राजस्थान में रु० ३०,५३,८०४ की खादी की हुंडियां बेची गई हैं।

(ख) खादी की हुंडियां केवल डाकघरों और भूतपूर्व अखिल भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थाओं के जरिये बेची गई हैं और इन्हीं पर विभिन्न एजेंसियों और अथवा उन व्यक्तियों से जिनको उन्होंने हुंडियां बेची थीं, उनका रुपया वसूल करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी थी। खादी हुंडियां भूतपूर्व बोर्ड /आयोग ने सीधे या किसी व्यक्ति के जरिये नहीं बेची हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shops in Ulhasnagar Colony

2287. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1357 on the 8th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government originally decided to sell the plots in Ulhasnagar, Thana District of Maharashtra to the shopkeepers on which shops were constructed and invited applications in 1952 for that purpose;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had raised no objection at the time of the construction of the shops and even issued no-objection certificates to the shopkeepers for the purpose of securing loans;

(c) when a decision not to sell the plots was taken;

(d) whether Government have prepared a plan for accommodating the shopkeepers on their present plots; and

(e) if so, whether the plan was communicated to them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The State Government had never decided to sell the plots which are unauthorisedly occupied by the shopkeepers, as the land is required for widening the roads in accordance with the Master Plan of the Township.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Profit from Public Sector Industries

2288. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual profit yielded by the public sector industries in the year 1959-60; and

(b) the percentage of profit on the capital invested?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Annual audited reports and balance sheets of each Government industrial undertaking is being placed on the Table of the House together with comments thereon, as contemplated under Section 639(1) of the Companies Act after the accounts are passed in the Annual General meeting of the Company concerned. The Companies are allowed a period of nine months from the closing of the accounts to convene their Annual General meeting. The Annual General Reports of all undertakings may not be available before the end of 1960. However, by the next Central Budget Session, most of these figures would be available from which it would be possible to calculate the return on invested capital.

Import of British Goods

2289. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many countries of the world have been given

preferential treatment for the import of British goods and the same preferential treatment has been denied to India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The following countries do not extend to Indian goods the tariff preference which they accord to British goods in some cases, in pursuance of their bilateral agreements with the U.K.:—

(1) Australia.

(2) Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(3) Pakistan.

(4) Republic of Eire.

(5) South Africa.

Imports

2290. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the merchandise imports of the year 1959 and the quarter ending March, 1960 category-wise with values in money and percentage break-up of capital, industrial and consumer goods;

(b) the comparative figures of aforesaid for two previous years; and

(c) the reasons for variations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement showing the value of imports under Capital, Industrial and Consumer Goods and the percentage of their break-up during 1957 to 1960 (January-March 1960) is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 110].

(c) A statement showing the reasons for variations is also laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 110].

Import of Newsprint

2291. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the newsprint imported from outside in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and up-to-date;

(b) how much newsprint out of the total imports was imported by actual users in the aforesaid years;

(c) whether the actual users have been found in many instances to have sold out the imported newsprint against law;

(d) whether actual users have adopted a device of selling newsprint as waste newsprint including reel ends of newsprint; and

(e) if so, the instances thereof and the steps taken by Government to stop the contravention of law?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement showing the quantity of newsprint imported into India during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 (April-May, 1960) is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 111].

(b) Import statistics are not maintained separately according to various categories of importers. The information is, therefore, not available.

(c) to (e). Some complaints have been received alleging sale of imported newsprint by certain actual users. The complaints are under investigation.

Aircraft Aero-Engines and Engine Parts

2292. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and value of aircraft, aero-engines and engine parts purchased by our country during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and to-date from different countries;

(b) the different units in the country which purchased the aircraft, their number and valuation unit-wise in those years; and

(c) the respective shares of U.K. and the U.S.A. in the sales of aircraft to our country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The information regarding purchases made by India is not available. However, a statement showing country-wise imports of Aircraft, Aircraft Engines and their parts during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 (April-May 1960) is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 112].

(b) The information regarding different units which purchased the aircrafts is also not available.

(c) A statement showing share of U.K. and U.S.A. in the total imports is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 112].

NOTE: The information given in the reply does not include figures of imports made by Defence Ministry for the Indian Air Force.

भारत द्वारा गेहूं की सहायता

२२९३. **श्री पहाड़िया :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत ने कितने देशों को गेहूं की सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) भारतीय रुपयों में इस सहायता की कीमत क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख), ६५० टन गेहूं का आटा कांगो भेजा गया है। उसका मूल्य है ४,०२,५०० रुपये ।

Pashmina Trade in India

2294. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pashmina trade in India particularly in Ladakh is affected due to closure of the Central Asia trade route;

(b) whether alternate means have been adopted to supply Pashmina to the Indian traders;

(c) the total quantity of Pashmina required in India annually;

(d) whether there is any scheme to rear white Tibetan goats in India; and

(e) if so, at what place and at what cost?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No appreciable change in the Pashmina trade has been reported, except in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b), (d) and (e). The Jammu and Kashmir Government have plans to rear white Tibetan goats in the State. There is no other schemes.

(c) Information is not available.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

2295. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of delay in allotments of Government quarters in New Delhi Delhi have been brought to the notice of Government whereby the Government sustained loss of rent during 1959 and 1960;

(b) whether responsibility has been fixed for this loss;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the officers concerned; and

(d) what is the vigilance kept on these matters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There were 91 cases in 1959 and 39 cases in 1960 (upto the 31st July, 1960) in which the allotment of residences under the Directorate of Estates, New Delhi was delayed for more than a week after their vacation or non acceptance by the persons to whom they were allotted.

(b) and (c). In most of the cases mentioned above the residences remained vacant either due to their

being earmarked for some public purpose or until a decision in regard to their allotment could be taken. There was, however, one case in which undue delay occurred owing to lapse on the part of an employee of the Directorate of Estates and 11 cases in which vacation reports were received late from the Central Public Works Department. Action to fix responsibility on persons concerned is already in progress.

(d) (i) All reports regarding residences which fall vacant or become available for allotment are entered in separate registers called "Daily Vacancy" Register and the officers concerned personally keep watch over their timely allotment.

(ii) Each case pertaining to allotment bears a distinct priority marking label so as to ensure its expeditious disposal at all stages.

(iii) Monthly reports regarding quarters remaining vacant for more than 15 days are compiled by the Directorate of Estates and scrutinised by the Ministry.

(iv) The Enquiry Offices of the Central Public Works Department are required to report every day to the Director of Estates in the forenoon, the particulars of residences which have fallen vacant and are lying unallotted.

हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारी

२२९६. { श्री नेकराम नेगी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मलहोत्रा :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक : }

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग के मजदूरों को दो या तीन मास के बाद वेतन मिलता है ;

(ख) इस समय ऐसे कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं जिन में गत कई मास से वेतन नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) मजदूरों को समय पर वेतन मिले, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मन्त्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) : नहीं । परन्तु कुछ मजदूर ऐसे अवश्य हैं, जो अपना घर का पता दिये बिना काम छोड़ कर चले गये, या वेतन बंटने के दिन अपना वेतन लेने के लिये उपस्थित नहीं हुये । इस प्रकार के मजदूरों की संख्या सुप्राप्य नहीं है ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग के चीफ इंजीनियर ने वेतन बांटने वाले अफसरों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि वे मजदूरों की मजदूरी का भुगतान अगले महीने की १० तारीख तक कर दिया करें और ऐसे मजदूरों के घर के पते हाजिरी रजिस्टर में लिख दिया करें, जिससे यदि कोई मजदूर बिना वेतन पाये काम छोड़ दें, तो उनका वेतन मनीआर्डर से उनके पास भेजा जा सके । महीने में कुछ दिन भी ऐसे नियत कर दिये गये हैं , जिन में मजदूर आ कर अपनी चाल् और पिछली बाकी मजदूरी ले सकते हैं ।

छत्तीसगढ़ी बोली में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

२२९७. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के भोपाल, इन्दौर, दिल्ली और नागपुर केन्द्रों से अलग अलग छत्तीसगढ़ी बोली के 'सूआ' 'कर्मा', 'डंडा' 'ढोला', और 'चनी' गीतों के कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये ;

(ख) १९५९–६० में इन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इन केन्द्रों में प्रति सप्ताह, मास अथवा वर्ष कितने कार्यक्रम रखे जाते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केस्कर) : (क) १९५९–६० में आकाशवाणी के भोपाल, इन्दौर और नागपुर केन्द्रों से छत्तीसगढ़ी बोली में जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये उन की संख्या क्रमशः ११६, २ और २७ थीं। दिल्ली केन्द्र से इस अवधि में ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किया गया।

(ख) इस पर हुए व्यय के निश्चित आंकड़ों का हिसाब लगाना मुमकिन नहीं है क्योंकि यह सम्बन्धित केन्द्रों के सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम व्यय का एक अभिन्न भाग है।

(ग) आकाशवानी के भोपाल केन्द्र से ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ी संगीत सप्ताह में दो बार और छत्तीसगढ़ी कविताएं मास में एक बार प्रसारित की जातीं हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ रिकार्ड किये हुए विषय (Recorded items) भी जो उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं, सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ी क्षेत्र के इन्दौर-भोपाल केन्द्रों के प्रोग्राम ज़ोन (Programme zone) में तबदील होने के कारण छत्तीसगढ़ी के कार्यक्रम अब आकाशवाणी के नागपुर केन्द्र से प्रसारित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

Leather Factory in Kerala

2298. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2847 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the date when the premises of the office of the Extension Centre for Leather Goods at Vaniamikulam (Kerala) was hired and the monthly rent;

(b) the date of appointment of the officer and monthly salary;

(c) the date of appointment of chowkidar and monthly salary;

(d) the date of the receipt of the machinery worth Rs. 18,200; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that a good part of the machinery has been spoiled without any use?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). The building for the Extension Centre for Leather Goods at Vaniamikulam was taken on rent with effect from the 1st November, 1958. The monthly rent is Rs. 86. No Officer or watchman has so far been sanctioned for the Centre as such. A Junior Field Officer and a watchmen has been deputed to Vaniamikulam from the Footwear Service Centre, Trichur, as a temporary measure to supervise the work in progress and to look after the machinery, respectively. The pay scale of the Junior Field Officer is Rs. 250-500. The pay scale of the watchman is Rs. 30-½-35. The machinery for the Centre was received during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. This machinery has been kept in good condition and none of the items has been spoiled in storage.

Broadcasting Studios at Vijayawada

2299. **Kumari M. Vedakumari:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to construction of new and replacement of the old broadcasting studios at Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The question of acquiring the existing building and site is under negotiation with the State Government. Improvements to the existing studios will be considered after the premises have been acquired.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों का प्रशिक्षण

२३००. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में

कितने व्यक्तियों को चमड़े, लोह लकड़ी और कपड़ा सीने के उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ;

(ख) प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्ति प्रशासन के अधीन काम करके, गैर-सरकारी तौर पर काम करके आजीविका कमा रहे हैं और कितने बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

उद्योग	पहली तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधियों में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रशासन के अधीन तथा गैर-सरकारी तौर पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या (क)	बे रोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या (ख)	बे रोजगारी के लिये योजना (ग)
१.	२.	३.	४.	५.
चमड़ा	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
लोहा	२२१	२११	१०	
लकड़ी	१०२	६०	१२	
दर्जीगीरी	१८७	१६३	२४	

(क) ये आंकड़े कालम संख्या (२) और (४) के आंकड़ों के अन्तर बताते हैं। सरकारी नौकरी तथा गैर-सरकारी तौर पर लोजगार में लगे व्यक्तियों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) ये आंकड़े काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के रजिस्तर के अनुसार हैं।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के पास से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

New Township near Faridabad

2301. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government of India to construct a new township near Faridabad to accommodate certain Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, what are details of the scheme;

(c) when shall the construction work in the new township begin;

(d) when the new township is expected to be completed; and

(e) which of the Central Government offices are proposed to be shifted to the new township?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The feasibility, however, of locating one or more Central Government Offices is being explored.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Export of Handloom Cloth

2302. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of handloom cloth increased in 1959 as compared to the export in 1958;

(b) what is the actual export in 1959;

(c) whether export in traditional markets have increased;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the estimate of export of the year 1960?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. During the year 1959, 35·6 million yards of handloom cloth valued at Rs. 66 million were exported as against 35·16 million yards valued at Rs. 52·35 million exported in 1958.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Partly on account of the restrictions imposed by the Government of some of the overseas countries against the import of handloom fabrics and partly on account of competition from Japan.

(e) It is too early to give an estimate. However, against a target of 50 million yards for the year 1960, 10 million yards have been exported during the first four months of the year usually shipments are heavy during the latter part of the year.

Industrial Estate at Guindy (Madras)

2303. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of accessories produced by the Industrial Estate at Guindy (Madras) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The value of articles produced by the Industrial Estate at Guindy (Madras) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far, is about Rs. 244 lakhs.

श्रमिक सहकारी समितियां

२३०४. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रमिक सहकारी समितियों को मान्यता देने और उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि नियत की है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये जाने वाले उपबन्धों की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी श्रमिक सहकारी समितियां हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें कितना अनुदान दिया है ; और

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में मध्य प्रदेश में चावल, आटा और चीनी आदि के कितने कारखाने सहकारिता के आधार पर खोले जायेंगे ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री अरबिंद अर्ले): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण के लिये दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बन श्रम सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए एक लाख रुपये की रकम नियत की थी। तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितनी किम नियत की गई है, इस बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D.

2305. { Shri Maniyangadan: / Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Section Officers have been promoted since April, 1959 as Assistant Directors in the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether there are any rules which regulate promotion of Section Officers as Assistant Directors and whether those rules have been complied with in all the promotions since April, 1959;

(c) if not, in how many cases and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been any complaint that persons who are not qualified to be promoted have been promoted overlooking the claims of qualified hands; and

(e) if so, whether the complaints have been looked into and with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). Yes, the recruitment rules were framed in May 1960. Earlier promotions were made on *ad hoc* basis.

(d) A representation was received from one who had been promoted in an *ad hoc* basis in September 1958.

(e) The representation is under consideration.

Evacuee Properties in India and Pakistan

2306. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount left behind with the Government departments (i) in Pakistan by the immigrants from Pakistan to India, and (ii) in India by the emigrants to Pakistan from India;

(b) whether there is a proposal to pay off the claims of the Indian claimants out of the claims of the Pakistani claimants; and

(c) what steps are being taken to settle the issue and where the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No accurate statistics are available regarding the total amount payable to displaced persons by the Government departments in Pakistan and the amounts payable to evacuees by the Government departments in India. The time and labour involved in the collection of such statistics would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) and (c). No. But Government are considering whether pending verification of claims by Pakistan some interim payment can be made in cases where there is satisfactory evidence to establish the claim.

Industrial Training in Tripura

2307. { Shri Dasaratha Deb: / Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boys and girls, belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes of Tripura, who have got industrial training during 1959-60;

(b) the number of such boys and girls employed in various industrial units set up under Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to give them more facilities for training and employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Scheduled Castes 46.

Backward Communities—49.

Scheduled Tribes—Information is not available.

(b) Scheduled Castes—5.

Backward Communities—3.

Scheduled Tribes—Information is not available.

(c) A percentage of seats in the Industrial Training Institute is reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Grants and loans are also given to these candidates after they have completed their training courses, to enable them to run their business.

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

2308. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant and loan given to co-operative societies in Rehabilitation centres of Tripura and its scheme-wise break-up upto 1959;

(b) the total number of displaced persons employed in these co-operative societies and their scheme-wise employment upto 1959;

(c) the names of the co-operative societies run at a profit, at a loss and at no profit-no loss basis; and

(d) the reasons for running of some of these co-operative societies at a loss?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No grant was given to the Co-operative Societies. The total amount of loan given to the Co-operative Societies amounts to Rs. 26·58 lakhs, a scheme-wise break-up of which is given below:

	Rs. in lakh
Paddy husking	13·00
Ghani scheme	5·00
Bidi making	0·91
Weaving	3·06
Saw mills	0·89
Furniture making	0·92
Misc. schemes	2·80
TOTAL	26·58

(b) The total number of displaced persons employed in these co-operative societies is 2,414, and their scheme-wise employment is given below:—

Paddy husking	1,333
Ghani scheme	32
Bidi making	275
Weaving	531
Saw mills	20
Furniture making	27
Miscellaneous schemes	196
	2,414

(c) and (d). The accounts of the Co-operative Societies are under Audit. Pending completion of Audit, it is not possible to state which of the Societies are running at a loss and which at a profit.

Desertion of Displaced Persons in Tripura

2309. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees who have deserted the newly set-up colonies under Prototype and Land Purchase Schemes at Belonia, Sub-room, Sadar and Khowai divisions in Tripura;

(b) the causes of their desertion; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent further desertion?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 4592 displaced families settled in these colonies, 724 families have deserted.

(b) The desertion was mainly due to the reason that the families concerned had taken root near the camps where they had been living for many years. After getting the rehabilitation loans, they returned to their former localities.

(c) It is not possible to prevent such desertions.

Silk Weaving and Silk Reeling Industries

2310. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an inquiry committee in the Silk Weaving and Silk Reeling industries;

(b) what are the centres of these industries;

(c) what is the number of workers in this industry;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the organisations of the workers in the industries have requested the Government for an Inquiry Committee; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 113].

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Films

2311. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to lay a statement containing the language wise break up of the feature films produced in 1959 and certified by Central Board of Censors and state:

(a) whethed Tamils films have recorded an increase; and

(b) if so, the special assistance extended to Tamil films industry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The language-wise break up of the feature films produced in India and certified by the Board of Film Censors in 1959, under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is as below:

1. Assamese	5
2. Bengali	38
3. English .	1
4. Hindi	121
5. Kannada	5
6. Malayalam	3
7. Marathi .	10
8. Oriya	2
9. Punjabi .	1
10. Tamil	78
11. Telugu	46
TOTAL	310

(a). Yes, Sir. Only 46 were produced in 1957.

(b). Government gives no assistance to the film industry for film production except through the Film Finance Corporation which has just been set up and hence no assistance was extended to the Tamil film industry.

Indian Films in Film Festivals

2312. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1959 Indian films participated in a number of film festivals;

(b) if so, the names and venues; and

(c) what awards were won by our films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 114].

नगर पालिका कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान

२३१३. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरपालिका कर्मचारियों को, विशेषकर भंगियों को मकान देने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना धन दिया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य ने उक्त धनराशि में से कितना धन व्यय किया है ;

(ग) अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या सभी राज्यों में एक सी सन्तोषजनक प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) से (ङ). राज्यों को नगरपालिका-कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिए अलग से धनराशि का विनिधान (एलोकेशन) नहीं किया जाता । परन्तु राज्य सरकारें चाहें तो वे केन्द्र से प्राप्त सहायता का उपयोग "कम आय वालों के लिए आवास योजना" के अन्तर्गत इन व्यक्तियों के आवास के लिए कर सकती हैं । २५ जुलाई, १९६० से राज्य सरकारें अपने विनिधानों का ७॥ प्रतिशत तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय निकायों को ऋण देने के लिए उपयोग कर सकती हैं, जिससे वे स्थानीय निकाय अपने कम वेतन वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए, विशेष रूप से भंगियों और डोमों के लिए मकान बनवा सकें । वे इन निकायों को गृह मंत्रालय की "अनुसूचित जातियों की जीवन-निर्वाह की दशाओं को सुधारने की योजना" के अन्तर्गत भी अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनवाने के हेतु सहायता दे सकती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, "गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना" के अन्तर्गत सफाई के लिए चुनी गई गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले कम वेतन वाले नगरपालिका-कर्मचारी गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्य निवासियों के साथ साथ नये मकानों की सुविधा पाने के पात्र हैं । राज्यों द्वारा नगरपालिका-कर्मचारियों के आवास पर व्यय की गई धन राशियों और इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति के बारे में दिल्ला (डैटा) सुप्राप्य नहीं है।

Film Producers

2314. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of many film producers and distributors going to foreign countries and getting into business contracts with their counterparts in those countries; and

(b) whether Government are informed of such transactions and their sanction taken before they are finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Film producers and distributors, like any other visitors, are free to go to foreign countries and do business with their counterparts in these countries, as long as they conform to normal regulations in force in India and the countries visited. Government are not informed of all business transactions concluded by them nor is Government sanction obtained in such cases, except when such sanction is required under law.

Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D.

2315. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications of qualified persons in the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D. are not forwarded to other Departments and also for the posts advertised by U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether the qualified persons whose applications are not forwarded to other Departments are absorbed in similar vacancies in the Horticultural Directorate;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the rules set forth by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding forwarding of applications are followed in the Horticulture Division; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (c). Applications of the employees of the Horticulture Directorate of the Central Public Works Department, for posts outside the Department are forwarded in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Public Works Department which are based on the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

(b) The departmental candidates are considered for promotion in their turn according to the criteria of eligibility.

(d) Does not arise.

Departmental Test in Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D.

2316. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D. conduct a departmental test for filling higher posts for its employees and if so, what are those posts;

(b) what are the academic qualifications laid down for the eligibility of candidates to appear in the test;

(c) whether the Departmental test is considered equivalent to B.Sc. (Agriculture) and M.Sc. (Agriculture) for promotion purposes; and

(d) what is the nature of the departmental test so conducted by the Directorate?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No test has been prescribed for filling up higher posts in the Horticulture Directorate.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Managing Agents

2317. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Managing Agencies existed industry-wise in 1956;

(b) how many applied for renewals industry-wise;

(c) how many were granted renewals;

(d) on what terms; and

(e) what modifications were made?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No precise information is readily available, and the collection of the data at this late stage will involve a good deal of time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be obtained. Some data relating to the year 1954-55 are, however, given in Statement 9 at pages 35 to 39 of the publication entitled "Managing Agencies in India—First Round: Basic Facts", which was published by the Department of Company Law Administration sometime back, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) to (e). The relevant particulars are being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House.

Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society

2318. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras have asked for aid from Cess Fund towards payment of special rebate on sales of handloom textiles during the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Madras State Handloom weavers Co-operative Society; and

(b) if so, what is the amount asked for and sanctioned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has asked for a grant of Rs. 1,80,000. The Central Government has not so far sanctioned any amount.

नमक का आयात

२३१९. **श्री भ० दे० मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाहौरी नमक (सेंधा नमक) भारतीय पर्वतों से उपलब्ध नहीं होता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का पाकिस्तान से इसका आयात करने की योजना बनाने का विचार है ताकि यह उपयोगी नमक बाजार में उचित मूल्य पर मिल सके;

(ग) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि अनेक व्यक्ति (नगर क्षेत्रों में) इसे कुछ अधिक मूल्य दे कर भी नेपाल से प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं क्योंकि यह धार्मिक व्रतों में प्रयोग होता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का नेपाल से इस के आयात का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) लाहौरी नमक (सेंधा नमक) की कुछ खानें मण्डी में मौजूद हैं लेकिन वह मनुष्यों के खाने योग्य नहीं है ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान के साथ हाल में जो व्यापार करार किया गया है उसमें विशेष प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत वहां से सेंधा नमक का आयात करने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं ।

Manufacture of Caustic Soda and Fertilizers

2320. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private firms have applied to the Government of India for licences to start caustic soda and fertilizer factories in the Koraput District of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of these firms; and

(c) whether the licences have been given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Two firms *viz.*, (i) J.K. Agents Private Ltd., Culcutta and (ii) M|s. Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, have applied for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of (i) caustic soda and liquid chlorine, and (ii) complex fertilizers (Nitrophosphate) respectively, in the Koraput District of Orissa.

(c) The applications are under consideration.

Per Capita Income

2321. { Shri Hem Raj: / Shri Narasimhan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *per capita* income in the different States of the Indian Union has been worked out during the First and the Second Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of statement containing this information will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) *Per capita* income according to States has not been worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation. The Statistical Bureaus of some States have however worked out estimates of the income originating in their areas and issued them in their Statistical publications but these estimates are not comparable between States nor with the National Income estimates published by the Central Statistical Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Radio Employees

2322. { Shri A. K. Gopalan / Shri Knuhan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when both husband and wife are employed by the All India Radio, New Delhi,

they are not stationed at the same place;

(b) if so the number of such employees;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that this causes great suffering and hardship to the family and children of the employees; and

(d) if so, the steps intended to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a), (c) and (d). Service in All India Radio, like any other Department with many branches throughout the country carries with it the duty to serve anywhere in the country. If requirement of work so allows, and discipline at the particular centre is not likely to be affected both husband and wife who are employed in the All India Radio are permitted to remain at the same place. Cases of hardship arising out of postings at different places as are reported to Government, are considered on merits. However, employees who take up service in All India Radio and contract marriage either with another Government employee or amongst themselves are duly warned of the possibility of their not being posted together, so that later they have no cause to complain and fully realise their position.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Displaced Political Sufferers

2323. **Shri B. Dass Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Miniority of Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced political sufferers of West Bengal have submitted applications to the Rehabilitation Ministry for grant of rehabilitation assistance up-to-date;

(b) how many of such applications have been entertained and how many have been rejected;

(c) the number of such displaced political sufferers who have actually received additional grant from the Ministry up till now and the total amount already paid to them; and

(d) the total amount allotted for this purpose by the Ministry?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). to (d). Applications from 1732 persons had been received up to the end of August, 1960 requesting assistance as displaced political sufferers from East Pakistan. Of these, 996 applications have already been scrutinised and necessary relief rehabilitation assistance has been approved in 448 cases. 361 applicants have been asked to furnish the requisite proof of their being displaced persons from East Pakistan within three months whereafter the cases of those who are able to furnish the necessary proof would be considered for assistance. 187 applications have been rejected.

The financial implication in regard to the 448 approved cases is Rs. 7·28 lakhs. These cases have been forworded to the West Bengal Government for giving assistance after verification of the statements made by the applicants with regard to their status as political sufferers and other related items in t he usual way.

The Ministry allots funds against sanctioned schemes. Rs. 7·28 lakhs have already been allotted to meet the requirements of the 448 approved cases referred to above. Additional funds to the extent required would be allotted when more cases are approved for assistance.

The remaining 736 applications are under consideration.

Unemployed in Madhya Pradesh

2324. **Shri R. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the employment exchanges

offices in the year 1959-60 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates for the above period; and

(c) the number of the registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). 1,36,483.

(b)

Categorry	No. registered during 1959-60
Graduates	2,351
Intermediates	3,275
Matriculates	22,634
TOTAL	28,260

(c) 18,536 during 1959-60.

Mandi Rock Salt Mines

2325. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1108 on the 25th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the mechanisation of the Mandi Rock Salt Mines; and

(b) by what time will the factory for the production of salt be set up at Jogindranagar?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been no further progress on the position indicated in the reply to Starred Question No. 1108 on the 25th March, 1960.

(b) Installation of machinery for the production of salt at Jogindernagar will be considered after the development of the mines by dry mining is completed. It is too early to indicate a time-limit for the purpose.

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में कर्मचारियों के लिये पुस्तकालय

२३२६. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए एक पुस्तकालय है;

(ख) क्या उक्त पुस्तकालय का अपना कोई स्थान नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में इस बारे में प्रबन्ध करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त पुस्तकालय से कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया; और

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष पुस्तकें खरीदने पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पुस्तकालय ब्राडकास्टिंग हाऊस के एक कमरे में है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) औसतन ५०० ने पुस्तकें लीं । जिन अधिकारियों ने पुस्तकालय में पढ़ कर किताबों का उपयोग किया उन की संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ङ) पुस्तकें खरीदने पर जो खर्च हुआ वह इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये न०प०
(१) १९५७–५८	४२५ ३९
(२) १९५८–५९	१३४८ २०
(३) १९५९–६०	८७९ ७३

House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

2330. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various House Building Co-operative Societies registred in Delhi since 1949;

(b) the location and the areas of their land;

(c) the years of purchase or acquisition of land; and

(d) the sources who made the land available in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). The relevant information is being collected from the Delhi Administration.

Misuse of Newsprint Quota

2331. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2870-B on the 28th April 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigation has been made in regard to misuse of newsprint quota by Calcutta papers; and

(b) if so, which are the papers involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation.

भारतीय विदेश सेवा (ख) के संधारण नियम

२३३२. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय विदेश सेवा शाखा (ख) के संधारण नियम निश्चित हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके कब तक निश्चित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अगले साल के शुरू में ।

भारतीय विदेश सेवा (ख) में भरती

२३३३. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय विदेश सेवा शाखा (ख) में विभिन्न पदक्रमों (ग्रेड्स) के कितने पद भरती के दूसरे क्षेत्र से भरे गए;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के पदाधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे कितने पदाधिकारी राज्यवार भरती किये गये;

(ग) विदेशों में प्रत्येक भारतीय मिशन (दूतावास) में कितने पदाधिकारी स्थानीय रूप से भरती किये गये; और

(घ) उनके चुनाव की कसौटी क्या थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) :

(क)	पदक्रम (ग्रेड) (I)	१०
	पदक्रम (ग्रेड) (II)	१६
	पदक्रम (ग्रेड) (IV)	१२५
	आशुलिपिक (उप वर्ग) पदक्रम (ग्रेड) (II)	५७
(ख)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	१२
	असम	३
	बिहार	८८
	बम्बई	७
	दिल्ली	२
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	१

केरल	८
मद्रास .	१६
मध्य प्रदेश .	५
मणिपुर	१
मैसूर	६
पंजाब	१७
पांडिचेरी	३
त्रिपुरा	३
उत्तर प्रदेश .	२३
पश्चिम बंगाल	७
(ग) लन्दन	१२
गंगटोक	३
ग्यांसे	२
काठमांडू	२
सिंगापुर	२
कुआला लम्पुर	३
रंगून .	१०
रोम	१
तेहरान	१
नैरोबी	२
कोलम्बो	६
कराची	२
ढाका	१४
जेद्दा	१

(घ) सेवा की प्रारम्भिक रचना से सम्बद्ध ज्ञापन में जो व्यवस्थायें निर्धारित की गई हैं, उनके अनुसार चुनाव बोर्डों ने संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग (यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन) की सलाह-मशविरे से चुनाव किये थे ।

Employment of Retrenched Employees

2334. Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Uunstarred Question No. 2870-D on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the total number of persons who have been absorbed in various statutory and quasi-Government organisations and name of those concerns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the employees who were retrenched on or before the 1st March, 1960, have not been absorbed either in quasi-Government or statutory organisations so far; and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Ten retrenched Government employees under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun.

(b) Yes.

(c) Of the 898 retrenched employees registered with the Special Cell, all but 25 have been placed in Government employment.

Retrenched Employees

2335. Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1444 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Stenographers retrenched from office of Rehabilitation Ministry, Central Tractor Organisation and Town Planning Organisation who are registered with the Director General of Resettlement and Employment as on 31st August, 1960 (categorywise);

(b) how many of them have been registered with the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment from 1st March, 1960 or before (categorywise);

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of the above category of staff who are registered with the Directorate General of Resettlement & Employment with effect from the 1st

March, 1960 have not been absorbed so far;

(d) if not, how many of them have been given alternate jobs upto 31st August 1960.

(e) the reasons for the delay in the absorption of the remaining employees; and

(f) by what time they are expected to be absorbed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). The following statement gives the required information categorywise in respect of Central Tractor Organisation and Town Planning Organisation. With regard to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the total number of persons in all the categories is furnished, as categorywise information is not available.

	LDCs.	UDCs.	Stenos
Central Tractor Organisation .	48	38	7
Town Planning Organisation .	6		1

Class III

Ministry of Rehabilitation . 1316

(b)

	LDCs	UDCs.	Stenos.
Central Tractor Organisation .	48	38	7
Town Planning Organisation .	6	..	1

Class III

Ministry of Rehabilitation 309

(c) No.

(d)

	LDCs.	UDCs.	Stenos.
Central Tractor Organisation .	48	38	7
Town Planning Organisation .	5	..	1

Class III

Ministry of Rehabilitation . 739

(e) Paucity of suitable vacancies.

(f) It is not possible to indicate this.

Retired Officers of Commerce and Industry Ministry

2336. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some retired officers of the Ministry are employed in commercial firms; and

(b) if so, how many were retired in 1959-60 and how many appointed in commercial firms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import and Export Advisory Councils

2337. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Import and Export Advisory Councils was held in August, 1960:

(b) if so, the agenda discussed; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agenda for the meeting covered the Chairman's opening address, and discussions on the import/export policy and the licensing procedure with particular reference to the policy for the next licensing period.

(c) The function of these Councils is purely of an advisory nature and as such no decisions were taken in their meetings.

Cottage Industries in Dandakaranya

2338. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large schemes of cottage industries have been launched in the Dandakaranya Project area;

(b) if so, what are the categories of the cottage industries;

(c) whether the scheduled tribes have been benefited from these schemes; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. A number of schemes have been sanctioned. A reference is invited to the Progress Report on Dandakaranya circulated to all Members of Parliament on the 10th August, 1960.

(c) and (d). It is yet too early to say. The schemes are still in their infancy.

Export of Pepper

2339. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of black pepper exported from each of the ports in India during each month from the year 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The port-wise figures are not readily available. The time and labour involved in compiling these figures for each port and for each of the 44 months since January, 1957 may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved. The hon. Member may kindly refer to the published issues of 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' for such specific information as he may like to possess.

Zamindari Abolition Act of Himachal Pradesh

2340. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1271 on the 4th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the writ petition challenging the validity of Zamindari Abolition Act of Himachal Pradesh pending in the Supreme Court?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The validity of the Act has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

2341. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2029 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report on the working of the Lok Qarya Kshetra in Jammu and Kashmir from the Bharat Sevak Samaj; and

(b) if so, the details of work done by them during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are three Kshetras in Jammu and Kashmir State, namely Marh (District Jammu), Handwara and Kulgam (North Kashmir). Three whole-time workers, one *sahyogi* and two *up-sahyogies* worked in each of these Kshetras throughout the year 1959-60.

Preliminary work:

The workers visited 362 villages and did extensive work in these villages. 74 public meetings, 83 group meetings and 59 workers meetings were held. They discussed the following subjects in these meetings:—

1. Sanitation.
2. Construction of roads.
3. Construction of Bunds for irrigation purposes.
4. Construction of school buildings, digging of compost pits and irrigation channels.
5. National solidarity.
6. Preparation of village development plans.

Social Enlightenment:

57 cultural activities, namely *kathas, kavi sammelans* or *mushiaras*, folk dances or music, dramas, excursions and film shows were held. Pledges on social good conduct, anti-dowry, anti-social and anti-untouchability were obtained from about 1,000 persons.

Forty-five competitions were held to popularise the fifteen point appeal issued by the Prime Minister to all men and women of India.

Shramdan:

Besides, arranging shramdan for small works, several shramdans on a large scale were held for the following purposes:

(a) Construction of village roads.

(b) Cleaning of latrines, lanes and streets.

(c) Construction of bunds for irrigation purposes.

(d) Cleaning of wells and channels.

(e) Construction of culverts.

Cooperation with Panchayats and Cooperatives:

The Bharat Sevak Samaj workers worked in close collaboration with the panchayats and co-operatives, functioning in the area. Every effort was made to activise the village institutions. Help was given in distribution of improved seed. A girl school was started with voluntary effort.

Hindustan Motors

2342. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Motors has reached the target of manufacture corresponding approximately to the level of the targets of Tatas, Ashok Motors and Premier Automobiles; and

(b) the percentage of manufacture of cars by each company of the total number of cars manufactured in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) M|s. Hindustan Motors and M|s. Premier Automobiles are licensed for the manufacture of both passenger cars as well as commercial vehicles while the other two firms namely Telco and Ashok Leylands manufacture only commercial vehicles and that too of two different ranges. Moreover, the licensed capacity of each varies. It would, therefore, not be correct to draw a comparison amongst them. However, the production achieved by each during the first half of 1960 is given below:—

Name of the firm	Production during Jan.-June 1960	
	Cars	Commercial vehicles
1. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. .	4392	3807
2. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. . .	3210	3258
3. M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co. Ltd. .		4340
4. M/s. Ashok-Leyland Ltd. .	..	808

(b) As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, M|s. Telco & M|s. Ashok-Leyland do not manufacture cars. There are only three car manufacturers in the country. The percentage of manufacture of cars by the three car manufacturers of the total number of cars manufactured in the country during the first half of 1960 is as follows:—

Hindustan Motors Ltd. .	47·83%
Premier Automobiles Ltd. .	35·04%
Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	17·13%

Allotment of Government Accommodation

2343. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government Officers in Delhi|New Delhi as on the 1st June, 1960 who though entitled to DI or still higher class of accommodation are occupying (i) "G" type (ii) "F" type and (iii) "E" type class of quarters, separately;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration under which no Officer would normally occupy or be allotted a regular quarter which is 3 classes below his proper class; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There are 136 such officers occuping residences of the following classes:—

(i) 'G' Class	1
(ii) 'F' Class	17
(iii) 'E' Class	118

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of 'Musk'

2344. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exports musk to foreign countries;

(b) the amount of musk exported and amount of foreign exchange earned in this respect in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 country-wise;

(c) whether there has been any decline in this regard in recent years;

(d) if so. the reasons therefor; and

(e) for what purpose the musk is used in foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 115]

(c) Exports declined in 1959-60 as compared to the exports in 1958-59.

(d) Musk is recovered from musk deer which is found in the high mountains mainly in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh and export entirely depends on its availability.

(e) Mainly for manufacture of perfumery.

Manufacture of Cameras

2345. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Government of India with M|s. Nippon Kogaku of Tokyo for manufacture of 35 m.m. cameras;

(b) the details of the agreement;

(c) where the camera will be manufactured;

(d) at what price it will be available to the buyers at the market; and

(e) when the camera will be produced and be marketable?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir, an agreement with the Japanese Company was signed on the 26th August, 1960.

(b) Details of the agreement are as follows:—

(i) The agreement provides for a technical tie-up with the Japanaese company for the utilisation of their patents for manufacture of cameras and other optical instruments at the option of the Government of India;

(ii) For the time being, it is proposed to commence manufacture of "Nikkorex" Camera, the latest model of M|s. Nippon Kogaku, in medium-priced cameras;

(iii) The agreement provides for training of Indian technicians at the factory of foreign company in Japan;

(iv) The scheduled production of 35 mm. cameras will be one thousand sets per month;

(v) A technical fee of £12,000 will be payable to the Japanese company in four instalments;

(vi) A royalty of 2 per cent on the ex-factory price of the came-

ras will be paid to the Japanese company exclusive of Indian taxes; and

(vii) The period of the agreement is 10 years but it can be renewed by another five years.

(c) At the Government owned National Instruments Limited Calcutta.

(d) This can only be estimated after production starts.

(e) In about 12 to 15 months' time, the production is expected to start.

Reserve Bank Credit Guarantee Scheme

2346. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1960, Act No. 14 of 1960;

(b) the number of applications so far received from various units and considered by the Bank for assisting enterprises;

(c) the limits sanctioned by the State Bank of India upto 31st July 1960 or the latest accounting period and the total amounts actually disbursed as loans to various units; and

(d) the method of obtaining assistance and priorities which determine the order for advancing loans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank Credit Guarantee Scheme for small industries has since been promulgated and came into effect only from the 1st July, 1960. It is too early to indicate results of the working of the scheme at this stage.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तिब्बती शरणार्थी

२३४७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, जुलाई और अगस्त १९६० के महीनों में कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश में आये;

(ख) वे किन-किन दर्रों से आये और प्रत्येक दर्रे में से कितने शरणार्थी आये;

(ग) उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर रखा गया है; और

(घ) उनके पुनर्वास और उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) १ जून १९६० से २५ अगस्त, १९६० तक ४३३ तिब्बती शरणार्थियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रवेश किया।

(ख) ये शरणार्थी निम्नलिखित दर्रों से भारत में आए :

(१) मंगश्यांग दर्रा .	४३
(२) थगला दर्रा .	१०८
(३) लिपुलेख दर्रा .	२६
(४) लिम्पिया दर्रा	१७१
(५) माना दर्रा	४३
(६) निति दर्रा .	४०
(७) किंगरी बिंगरी दर्रा	२
कुल .	४३३

(ग) और (घ). सन्देव शिविर में २४२, खरसन में ९३ और हरसिल में १०८ शरणार्थी ठहराये जायेंगे। उन्हें फिर से बसाने का प्रबन्ध करने के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है। इस बीच उन्हें अस्थायी तौर पर ऐसा काम धंधा दिया जायगा जो स्थानीय रूप से सुलभ होगा।

Tibetan Refugees

2348. Shri Hem Raj: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Tibetan Refugees who have

entered India and who have returned to Tibet?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): About 22,000 Tibetan refugees have so far entered India. No accurate information is available regarding the number of refugees who have returned to Tibet. It is believed however that only a few have returned.

Class III and Class IV Retrenched Employees

2348-A. Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of Class III and IV employees who were retrenched on the 1st March, 1960 from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Central Tractor Organisation and Town Planning Organisation have not been posted to any of the offices so far;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that employees who were retrenched after the 1st March, 1960 were given priority over the employees retrenched on the 1st March, 1960 and were nominated to Defence Ministry's offices;

(c) What steps have been taken by the Government to find out alternate employment for the retrenched employees who were retrenched about six months ago i.e., in March, 1960;

(d) by what time these persons are likely to be absorbed; and

(e) whether Government propose to relax some rules for creating alternate jobs for these employees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) No Surplus employees, retrenched before and after 1st March 1960 were recommended to the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

(c) Such employees have been accorded topmost priority for absorption in alternative employment against vacancies arising under the Central Government Establishments.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time.

(e) No.

State Trading Corporation

2348-B. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding the nature and extent of specific arrangements made by the State Trading Corporation so far in securing rupee payment arrangements with different countries for those wishing to import capital goods to India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There is no specific agreement between the S.T.C. and the countries with which there is rupee payment for the import of capital goods. Adequate provision, however, is generally made every year for import of capital goods from the rupee countries. The S.T.C. assist the actual users in obtaining these imports at a reasonable price.

Education Programme on Television in Delhi

2348-C. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India has been signed for introduction of education programmes on television in Delhi under which a sum of 474,500 dollars will be made available during four years;

(b) whether the details of the scheme have been worked out;

(c) if so, the brief outline thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be introduced.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are still being worked out. However, broadly, the scheme under

which the Ford Foundation will supply the necessary equipment and television sets, envisages that every secondary school in Delhi will be provided with one or more sets and there will be special TV programmes directed to them in which lessons will be given by experts in subjects like science, geography or social studies. These lessons will be integrally related to the curriculum of the schools and will be planned in close collaboration with the Delhi State Educational authorities.

(d) Preliminary work on this project is expected to take 6—8 months and it may be possible to introduce the programmes beginning with the next school session in 1961.

Haul of Petroleum

2348-D Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big haul was made by the Delhi Police under the Petroleum Act at Rohtak Road, Delhi on the 9th August, 1960 and a large quantity of kerosene oil and mobil oil was seized;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons;

(c) the total number of raids during the current year in this connection;

(d) the quantity of different kinds of oils seized;

(e) the action taken against the persons; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check their storage?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The defaulter was prosecuted under section 23 of the Petroleum Act, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

(c) Five.

(d)

	Gallons
(i) Kerosene Oil	3950
(ii) Mobile Oil	6380
(iii) Powerine	1536
(iv) Mineral turpentine	
Non-dangerous petroleum	88
Total	11954

(e) Five persons were prosecuted in the five cases mentioned above, out of whom 4 persons have since been convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 and one case involving one accused is still under trial.

(f) A special squad known as "Explosives Squad" with a strength of one Sub-inspector, 2 Head costables and 4 constables is functioning under the Delhi C.I.D. (Crime Branch) for detecting cases of unauthorised storage of petroleum and petroleum products.

School in Defence Colony, New Delhi

2348-E. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 600 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) the reasons for handing over the building constructed by the Rehabilitation Ministry in Defence Colony, New Delhi to the private institution;

(b) whether any effort was made to open a school to be run by the Delhi Education Directorate; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Originally the proposal was that the Defence Services House-building Co-operative Society will run a school in this building. The Society, later on, backed out and since no proposal was received either from the Directorate of Education or Delhi Municipal Corporation and there was an urgent need for a school in the Colony and the building was deteriorating through disuse, the proposal of Lady Irwin School to open a girls' school in it was accepted. There was great need for such an institution in the locality.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Action taken by Government on assurances

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I.—Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 116].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI.—Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 117].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX.—Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 118].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 119].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.—Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 120].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV.—Second Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 121].

Annual Report of Coir Board

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-2363/60].

Annual Report of Employees' State Insurance Corporation

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1959 and Revised Estimates for the year 1959-60 and Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2364/60].

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, on a point of order. The report just now laid relates to the year 1959-60 along with the audited accounts for the year 1958-59 whereas the Act envisages that the report and the accounts should be laid the same year. I raised the same point some time ago. I cannot understand why the accounts could not be laid earlier and why they should be laid on the Table of the House 18 months after the year has ended.

The second point is that the budget estimates for the year 1960-61 are also laid today. Six months of the year are already over. When the budget has to be placed before this House, it must be placed before the year begins so that the House can examine and give any opinion it wants to give. Now, what is the use of this budget being laid on the Table after six months? I request that you may give a direction that in future at least this document may be placed in time.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there has been some delay in presenting the audit report. It is mainly because of the fact that the audit authorities take sometime. We are trying to expedite. It has been decided to decentralise the audit of the corporation to State Accountant Generals and

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

suitable direction is being given. So far as the presentation of the Budget is concerned we place it before the House for the information of the Members of the House. It is passed by the Corporation.

Shri Morarka: Even if it is for the information of the House, it must come in time. The Act says that the budget should be placed before the House. Budget presupposes advance estimates for the year. What is the use of placing this budget estimate when the year is half over? That is my point.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): What has happened to the audited accounts of the previous year?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I may submit that about a couple of years back, when the audited statement of accounts along with the report was placed here, the Chair was pleased to direct us that we should not wait for the auditor's report but that as soon as it was approved by the Corporation Board the report should be placed here and that the auditor's report should come after they submit their report. We are following that direction. The auditors' statement of accounts for the previous year will come as soon as we receive their report.

Mr. Speaker: What is the delay due to?

Shri Abid Ali: The Chair directed that we should place the report here after the auditors' report is received along with the auditor's report. If the direction is that without the auditor's report it may be placed here, we will do so.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Section 36 says that the annual report, the audited accounts of the Corporation and the budget as adopted by the Corporation shall be placed before the Parliament and published in the Gazette. So, that is clear.

Shri Abid Ali: We are prepared to do this. It will take some time. For instance, the report for the year ending 31-3-1960 is placed here. The relevant statement of accounts will have to be audited and after these are audited they will come here. But if the Chair directs that both should come together according to the requirement of the section, that will be followed. If the report is wanted earlier, it will be given.

Mr. Speaker: My object in stating that the report may be placed even independently of the accounts was that there should not be a long delay before the accounts are placed before the House. I did not want that the report also should be delayed. But that does not mean that the one ought to be separated from the other. Every attempt must be made to place on the Table of the House at the earliest possible opportunity both the report and the accounts. If, however, there is some unavoidable delay in placing the accounts on the Table of the House, the report may be submitted earlier. But it does not mean that there should be a gulf between the one and the other.

The other one was pointed out by Shri Pattabhi Raman. Section 36 seems to imply that the budget estimates as approved by the Corporation alone have to be placed here. Therefore, it takes some time for them to pass the budgets. All delays which could possibly be avoided should be avoided. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to place the accounts also, if possible, along with the report.

Shri Abid Ali: This book contains the accounts also.

Shri Morarka: Your ruling was in respect of the Auditor-General's report. This has nothing to do with the Auditor-General's report. This

is a statutory Corporation and here it is a question of the directors and the report of the directors.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into this question.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to lay on the the Table the Minutes of the Ninteenth Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Eleventh Session.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, beg to present the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SHORTAGE OF COAL AND IRON ORE IN BHILAI AND ROURKELA STEEL PROJECTS

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The reported shortfall in production in Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Projects on account of shortage of coal and iron ore".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, it is a two-page statement. Would you like me to read it?

Mr. Speaker: It may be circulated to the hon. Members. He may lay it on the Table.

Shri Goray: Will you allow us to put some questions?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member read it and let us see, if necessary, tomorrow or the day after.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): When the statement is a long one, they may give a summary. Has he not prepared a summary?

Mr. Speaker: Wherever possible, I would like that summaries may be given. If it is not possible it need not be given. But I leave it to the hon. Minister to decide.

Sardar Swaran Singh: With your permission sir, I lay the statement on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 122].

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think, Sir, that summaries would really convey the gist in such matters.

Mr. Speaker: The best person to decide it is the Minister himself. If he feels that it may not be possible to convey the entire gist by giving a summary, he may place the statement on the Table of the House. I will have it circulated to hon. Members and if hon. Members have anything more to ask I will see later on.

12.11 hrs.

DELHI PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. K. L. Shrimali on the 6th September, 1960, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary

[Mr. Speaker]

education for children in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of 5 hours alloted for all the stages of this Bill 20 minutes have been taken. Let me see how many hon. Members would like to take part in this debate.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Each hon. Member may take 10 to 15 minutes. What time shall we devote for the general discussion and what time for the clause-by-clause consideration? Let it be 4 hours for the general discussion and one hour for the clause-by-clause consideration.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, I must have time today for my half-an-hour discussion. It has been postponed on the previous occasions.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): On two previous occasions, Sir, it was postponed.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up today. Now, Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill represents a belated attempt on the part of the Government to implement a very important directive given in the Constitution. Sir, you may remember that the Constitution had enjoined upon the Government to try to introduce compulsory primary education all over our country for all children in the age group of 6 to 14. But, unfortunately, we could not fulfiil that directive, I should call it, of the Constitution. The Government now propose to reduce the age limit from 6-14 to 6-11, and they propose to have compulsory education for the children in the age group of 6 to 11 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Now I hear that there is a revision of even that proposal to cover the entire children during the Third Five Year Plan and perhaps it will be possible to cover only 80 per cent of the children by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Now, Sir, it seems the Planning Commission has allotted nearly Rs. 313 crores for this project in the Third Five Year Plan. At this stage, I do not want to go into a criticism of the past failures because on previous occasions it had been made in this House and the Minister himself has agreed that, of course, it was a failure, that they could not carry out the directive of the Constitution and they had to postpone the implementation of that directive to the end of the Third Five Year Plan and that too to the age group of 6 to 11.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Be thankful for small mercies. What are you talking? If they do that that would be much more than what you can expect.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now, Sir, what I want to urge upon the Government is that they should see that at least this much is done. Even this much is a very enormous task. We have no ground to be complacent about it. We cannot just go on imagining that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan even this will be fulfilled. Perhaps, who knows, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan the Minister may come forward and say that, unfortunately, they could not do that even. So I would urge upon the Planning Commission or the Ministry concerned to see to it that at least by the end of the Third Five Year Plan we are going to have compulsory primary education for this age group of 6 to 11, that also not only in Delhi or in some other advanced cities but even in the most backward States as far as education is concerned. Sir, even in the Joint Committee many hon. Members coming from, for example, one of our biggest States like Uttar Pradesh were complaining that they were the

most backward as far as educational expansion was concerned.

Acharya Kripalani: We are most forward so far as politics are concerned.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now, Sir, I would request the Government to pay some special attention as far as such States are concerned. But, at the same time, that does not mean that the advanced States have no problems. For example, in the State of Kerala from which I come nearly 90 per cent of the children in this age group now go to school. But that puts such a great burden on the State Government that by itself I do not think it is possible to carry on the work. They are finding it difficult to carry on. Even today they are spending 40 per cent of their budget on education alone. So all these things have to be taken into account and the Central Government should liberally go to the help of State Governments so that we have compulsory primary education for all these children by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Now, I am very glad to state that the Bill as it has come out of the Joint Committee is a much better document than it was when it was referred to the Joint Committee. This Bill is supposed to be a model Bill, and because of that the Joint Committee took special attention to see that all the defective provisions in the draft Bill as it was presented in the House are taken away. I am very glad that the hon. Minister also agreed to the proposals made by the Joint Committee.

As I said, this Bill as it has come out of the Joint Committee is a much improved one. I should say that the most important improvement is the provision made in clause 12 for providing some sort of part-time education for those unfortunate children in our country who may not find it possible to attend full-time schools. Now, there is a lot of controversy over this provision. In the other House also, when there was a discussion—I went through the proceedings—many hon. Members criticised the Government for accepting this provision to be included in the Bill. But I beg to differ with those hon. friends who feel that this clause will water down the effective character of the Bill.

Sir, this clause 12 is not going to be the common rule. As the Minister himself has said, it is only an exception, and we have to take into account the realities existing especially in the villages where, unfortunately, even today young boys and girls have to help their parents by doing some sort of odd jobs here and there. That happens even in cities. Of course, no one likes to see that children of this age group, who should usually go to schools and spend their time in merriment, should take to such kind of work. Nobody would like to have such a situation. In the advanced countries we know that children are so much cared for by the State, by the family and by public institutions that they are never allowed to do such kind of work. I hope we are also proceeding to an era when none of our children in this age group will be doing any kind of such work. But, unfortunately, today the situation in our country is such that we have to make some sort of provision for those children who do not find it possible to attend full time schools. Naturally, we know, no parent would like, in the normal circumstances, to see their young boys and girls do such kind of work. There may be some exceptional cases but I think they will be very very rare. Normally, they allow their children to do such kind of work because even with the earnings of the father, the mother, the grown up brothers and grown up sisters the family is finding it difficult to have even two square meals a day. Therefore, we have to be very realistic, we have to take that into account and we should welcome such a provision. Of course, you can call it an evil, but for the time being we

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

have to make that provision and there should be that alternative for such boys and girls. I hope that before long that provision will disappear from this Act. Let us hope that the time will not be far off when this provision will disappear from this enactment, but for the time being, it should be there. There should not be any attempt to take it away.

Some hon. Members were arguing that this kind of part-time schools will not provide sufficient education to the children. I agree that there is some sense or substance in that argument and in that objection. But I would like to draw the attention of those hon. Members to the fact that even today we have some sort of a shift system in some States. In my State, for example, there is this shift system. I do not support it as such and I do not want it to continue for all time to come, but this system in Kerala was adopted because there was such a heavy pressure and it was not possible at that time to have schools in all the places where the people were demanding schools. So, a stopgap arrangement in the shape of this shift system was made. By this arrangement, the boys and girls are, I think, in the schools only for two or three hours. During these two or three hours they are given some sort of instruction. Even if these children of this age-group are in the schools for a whole day, I do not think they are always being taught in the schools. Out of the six hours in the schools, I think at least 50 per cent. of the time is taken away by merriment. They are not always taught all the time. These unfortunate boys in the shift system lose that kind of merritment and play, but during the three hours that are available for them, they can be taught something, and that something is much better than having nothing. Further, with all kinds of penal provisions and with all kinds of punishments, you cannot bring all such boys and girls to your full-time schools. Taking into consideration the situation in our country as it exists at present—it is unfortunate and it should be done away with, but it is there—this shift system should be there.

I have to deal with one more point as far as this legislation is concerned. Perhaps it is a question on which there was a difference of opinion between us, the Members from my group, and the Government. I cannot say it is a difference of opinion as such, because the Minister himself agrees that our proposal is very pertinent and that it is necessary to adopt it. Our proposal was that in this Bill itself, especially because it is a model Bill, there should be a clause providing for mid-day meals and text-books for the children. The Minister may argue; in fact he said yesterday that there is clause 25 which provides for rule-making powers, but we were thoroughly dissatisfied with that provision. It was discussed in the Joint Committee and we felt that it was very vague. It does not make it binding on the local authorities or the State Governments or the Central Government to provide for this minimum necessity. I am very glad to note that the Planning Commission and the Panel for Education have taken this issue very seriously in their discussions as far as the draft Third Five Year Plan is concerned. They have found out that out of every 100 children who enter the first standard, only 43 per cent. remain in the school when they reach the 4th standard, and that only 34 per cent. reach the 5th standard. It should be an eye-opener to us: out of 100 boys joining the 1st class, only 43 remain when it is the 4th class and only 34 remain when it is the 5th class. Why do the rest of the pupils, the majority of the children, drop out? Is it because they are all idiots or is it because they do not want this kind of education? No. The Planning Commission is of the view that the basic and the most important reason for this dropping out, for this wastage, is that the parents of these children are not able to provide mid-day meals and the neces-

sary text-books for the children. The Planning Commission, it seems, feel that it is a very important prerequisite as far as the introduction of compulsory primary education is concerned.

Very recently I read a press statement about the expenditure to be incurred for providing mid-day meals for the children all over the country. It seems they calculated that they will have to spend nearly Rs. 144 crores. I do not know whether this amount is for one year or for five years. I could not verify it. I think it is for the five-year period. But I could see that the Planning Commission's calculation is much different. There is a lot of difference between the statement in the press and the Planning Commission's figures. They calculated that during this third Five Year Plan, we will have to spend nearly Rs. 40 crores, at the rate of 10 naye paise per child. They say that this amount of Rs. 40 crores has been incorporated in the sum of Rs. 330 crores which is the total allotment for primary education during the third Plan. If this is the situation, then, I do not know why the Minister cannot accept my amendment for providing a clause in the body of the Bill itself, instead of leaving it to the sweet will of the education authorities by making a provision for rule-making powers. If this is the real position, I would request the Minister to accept my amendment, because we are legislating for the whole of India and this is going to be a model Bill to be copied by the States also. The State Governments and the local authorities should have the primary responsibility of giving mid-day meals and text-books. In the Joint Committee, hon. Members were suggesting all sorts of things to be provided to the children. It is all well and good. But it is only a dream; it is only hoping for an ideal situation. I wanted to restrict myself to the minimum and I indeed restricted myself to mid-day meals and text-books.

As far as text-books are concerned, you may know that of late there is a tendency, as far as our educationists are concerned,—I completely disagree with them on this point—to prescribe all sorts of text-books for this, that and the other, even for the lower standards. I remember my own school days. When we were in the schools, the teachers took pains to prepare notes and dictate the notes to the boys. But now I have seen young boys and girls of ten, eleven or twelve years of age finding it difficult even to carry a load of text-books. There is such a lot of books prescribed as text-books. They have to spend a lot of money, but even after spending money, it is very difficult to carry all these text-books. It is a big bundle which they carry to the school and back home. I do not know whether this kind of education is very good. At least for the small children, I think, it is not very good.

Mr. Speaker: The text books are changed every year. If, fortunately or unfortunately, a man should have half a dozen children, what the elder boy reads will become useles for the second boy and so on.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is another big difficulty.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is only to patronise the publishers'

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There seems to be currents and cross-currents behind all these decisions, but the fact is, it also very often happens.....

Mr. Speaker: So far as Sanskrit education is concerned, the Raghuvamsa which my great-grandfather read was read by my grandfather and then by my father. I also read the same thing. But now, somehow or other, Rama & Co publishes one book this year; and Sita & Co. publishes some other book next year! Dog becomes the first lesson this year; next year cat becomes the first lesson. This is all patronised by the local boards—the Presidents of local boards and the Chairmen of municipalities. They go on changing it from time to time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The text books are prescribed not in the interests of students, but in the interests of publishers!

Mr. Speaker: The publishers and printers. Something must be done with respect to this. While, on the one hand, there are no fees charged for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the fee that they will have to pay initially for games, this, that and the other, is out of all proportion. Educational instruction may be free, but the fees charged for games and other things make it impossible for a boy or girl to read in a school, however rich he or she might be. Even if it is free and compulsory, the teacher or the school may not charge anything, but all these games, textbooks and other things will cost so much that it will be impossible for the boy to read.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: These are all very important points to consider when we try to implement the directive of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know if there is provision if a boy stagnates in the first infant standard for two or three years. He must be compulsorily taught and therefore he goes on sitting in the same class?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes. But when he attains the age of 11 or 14, whichever we may accept, he naturally goes out of the school. But as long as he is below that age, he will have to come and stay in the school.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): There is also provision for educating mentally retarted children. That is, of course, another problem.

Mr. Speaker: If a boy does not pass for two or three years, he will be sent to the school for mentally retarded children.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The main objection of the hon. Minister for not including it in the body of the Bill is that the Government itself cannot take up the entire responsibility for providing free tex-books and mid-day meals and public co-operation and help have to be mobilised. I prefectly agree with the hon. Minister. In our country, there will not be any reluctance on the part of our generous public to help educational institutions for providing mid-day meals and text-books free of cost to our children.

But who will take the initiative? Who will take the main responsibility? Again the Government say, "We leave it to the public". The public say, the Government is not doing anything. That is why I persist in my amendment that it should be in the body of the Bill and it should be the primary responsibility of the Government. I have only said that the local authorities have to make such arrangements with the help of the Government and with the help of the public to see that these minimum prerequisites are fulfilled. I find it is only a matter of Rs. 40 crores for the entire Five Year Plan, if the Government accepts my amendment.

I have again restricted myself, I do not say all the boys should be given these things. Many boys and girls go home for food. So, I have said these must be given only for the children of parents whose annual income is not more than Rs. 1200. Only then this Bill becomes a model Bill.

Mr. Speaker: If Government itself publishes the text-books, the profits earned can be utilised for mid-day meals.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Some of the State Governments have nationalised text-books and sometimes they use the profits for the educational purpose.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I hope again that Government will bestow all the care possible to see that at least by the end of the third Plan, we have this primary compulsory education,

because the figures before us show that it is going to be a very enormous task. At the end of the second Plan, the enrolment of the total number of children is 330 lakhs, while the total population in that age-group 6 to 11 is 580 lakhs. The gap is quite big. Unless we make special efforts, in the third Plan this gap may remain, even if it does not widen. So, the Government, the public organisations and the entire people have to put their everything into this noble endeavour and we have to see that by the end of the third Plan at least, we have this compulsory education for all the children in the age-group 6 to 11.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार)

जनाब रूप कर साहब, मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि आखिर उन्होंने इस बिल को इस हाऊस के अन्दर पेश कर दिया और पास कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस का इन्तजार और इस के प्राविजन्स का इन्तजार बहुत दिनों से लोग करते थे। जिस वक्त हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन बना उस वक्त उम्मीद थी कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ दस साल के अर्से में ही इस को पूरा कर देगी। उस का आर्टिकल ४५ इस तरह पर था :

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

अब वह दस वर्ष तो हो चुके। २६ जनवरी सन् १९५० को हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन नाफिज हुआ, उस के बाद २६ जनवरी सन् १९६० भी हो चुका, लेकिन अभी तक यह चीज पूरी नहीं हुई। लेकिन चूंकि अल्फाज ऐसे थे कि हम कोशिश करेंगे, इसलिये इस वास्ते भी गवर्नमेंट मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहक है, और आखिर में उस ने इस बिल को यहां रक्खा। हालांकि इतने दिनों से यह चीज हमारे सामने है, सैकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में सुनते थे कि थर्ड प्लैन तक यह चीज मुकम्मल हो जावेगी लेकिन जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस के अन्दर यह प्रोमिज पूरी होती नजर नहीं आती। मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह जो बिल चल रहा है वह बड़ा हाल्टिंग सा, लेम सा, लंगड़ा सा है। जिस माने में हम चाहते थे, उस में यह पूरा नहीं है। मैं खुश होता अगर इतने दिनों बाद जो चीज हमारे सामने आई वह ऐसी आती जो मुकम्मल होती, जो सैटिस्फैक्टरी होती, जिस से लोगों को तसल्ली होती। लेकिन यह ऐसा नहीं है।

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि किसी भी मुल्क में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन, बल्कि मैं तो प्रेलिमिनरी एजुकेशन कहूंगा क्योंकि यह प्राइमरी एजुकेशन नहीं है, हमारे मुल्क के मुकाबले में ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई है। जिस वक्त हमारा कास्टिट्यूशन बना था उस वक्त हम ने न एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन उस में लिखा और न प्राइमरी एजुकेशन लिखा क्योंकि पहले एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन को थ्री आर्स कहते थे और प्राइमरी एजुकेशन आम तौर पर ५ जमात तक समझी जाती थी। उस वक्त जान बूझ कर यह चीज बनाई गई कि अगर ६ वर्ष तक लड़का दाखिल होता हो तो उस के बाद ८ वर्ष तक उसे स्कूल में रक्खा जाये और उस इतनी तालीम दी जाये, जिस को हम समझते थे कि मुल्क के हर एक आदमी के लिये मिनिमम होनी चाहिये। हर एक के वास्ते मिनिमम ८ वर्ष तक रक्खा गया था। लेकिन अब आप इस बिल के अन्दर क्या कहते हैं ? आप मुलाहजा फरमायेंगे कि जितनी तारीफें इस बिल के अन्दर लिखी गई हैं, सब एक से एक अजीब हैं। अव्वल तो इस के अन्दर यह नहीं लिखा गया कि कौन सी जमात तक का हमारा स्टेन्डर्ड होगा। कहा यह जाता है कि ६ से ११ साल की उम्र के ग्रुप के लिये गवर्नमेंट शुरू में तालीम देने की कोशिश करेगी, जिस

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के माने यह हैं कि सरीहन जो प्राविजन इस आर्टिकल ४५ में है उस की खिलाफ-वर्जी हो जायेगी और वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी । आखिर हुक्म यह है कि १४ वर्ष की उम्र तक के लड़के को यह एजुकेशन दी जाये । अगर किसी लड़के को ६ वर्ष की उम्र में आप दाखिल करेंगे और उस को ८ वर्ष तक पढ़ायेंगे पांच जमात तक तो तीन वर्ष तक क्या वह डंडे बजायेगा ? आप का फर्ज है कि आप १४ वर्ष की उम्र तक लड़के को अपने पास रक्खें । तो आखिर तीन वर्ष तक वह क्या करेगा ? क्या वह पांच, छः वर्ष के अन्दर पांचवें जमात तक नहीं पहुंच जायेगा । इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस में आप ने निगेटिव बात को लिखा, जो तारीफ की गई है उस में आप ने यह लिखा कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन आठवीं जमात से ज्यादा नहीं होगी, लेकिन आपने इस में मिनिमम नहीं लिखा के अन्दर जो कुछ भी मिनिमम या मैक्सिमम था वह ८ जमात था । इस में न मैक्सिमम लिखने की जरूरत थी न मिनिमम क्योंकि वह तो आर्टिकल ४५ में तय कर दिया गया कि १४ वर्ष की उम्र तक लड़के या लड़की को पढ़ना होगा । इसलिये मैं इस से संतुष्ट नहीं हूं । आप लिखिये कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के यह माने होंगे कि ८ जमात तक लड़के को पढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायेगी वर्ना बहुत से लड़कों के वास्ते दिक्कत पड़ जायेगी । आप ने लिखा कि आप पांच जमात तक पढ़ायेंगे । अगर आप ८ वर्ष में पांच जमात तक पढ़ायेंगे तो आप बच्चों को पढ़ाने के बजाय उन को स्टैग्नेट करायेंगे, उन की उल्टी तरक्की करेंगे, आप उन को ऐसी हालत में कर देंगे जो उन के लिये ठीक नहीं होगी ।

इसी तरह मैं देखता हूं कि इस के अन्दर एक ही नहीं दूसरी चीजें भी इसी तरह की हैं । लोकल अथारिटीज को जो अख्त्यार दिया गया यह तय करने का कि वह किस क्लास तक और किस स्टैन्डर्ड तक तालीम दें, यह भी मुनासिब नहीं था । मैं चाहता था कि हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री इस पर गौर करती । सच पूछिये तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन को सब से अव्वल दर्जे की मिनिस्ट्री समझा जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यह मिनिस्ट्री हेड की है अगर यह दरुस्त हो तो सारी चीज दुरुस्त हो जाये । आसाम और बंगाल की बात हर इलाके में सुनते हैं । १३ वर्ष में भ्रष्टाचार की पूरी तरक्की का रोज जिक्र होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज एक मौका है । आप के चार्ज में सारी नेशन के बच्चे दिये जाते हैं । अगर उन को आप दुरुस्त कर दें, ठीक तरह की किताबें और ठीक मास्टर रक्खें, तो सारी की सारी काया पलट सकती है । १३ वर्षों में इस देश में जो करप्शन आया, जो खराबी आई, उस सब के दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी आप पर आ जाती है । अगर ८ वर्ष में आप उस को ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि इस देश की सारी खराबियां दूर हो जायेंगी । इस वास्ते आप का यह फर्ज है कि आप शुरू में यह तसल्ली तो कर दें कि आप आठवीं जमाअत तक पढ़ायेंगे और इस तरह की तालीम होगी ।

इसी सिलसिले में जो सवाल हमारे सामने आता है वह उन बच्चों का सवाल है कि जिन को तालीम ही नहीं मिलती है । एक सवाल के जवाब में मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि दिल्ली में इतने लड़के पढ़ते हैं । लेकिन ऐसे कितने बच्चे हैं गांवों में और दूसरी जगहों में जिन को कि तालीम नहीं मिलती है । जो बच्चे घर का काम करते हैं उन के लिये जो आप ने प्रावीजन रखा है उस से मैं सख्त दुखी हूं । उन के लिये आप ने कोई प्रावीजन नहीं किया । हमारे मरहूम मौलाना साहब आफ ब्लेसेड मेमोरी यह फरमाते थे कि मैं क्या करूं गवर्नमेंट रुपया ही नहीं देती । लेकिन आज तो गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देने को तैयार है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब

की खिदमत में अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह पूरा जोर लगायें कि उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया मिले और इस मामले में यह हाउस उन की इमदाद करेगा ।

मुझे भी कुछ थोड़ा सा तजर्बा है प्राइमरी स्कूल रन करने का । मैं ने अपने जिले में जब मैं प्रैक्टिस करता था, तो कोई ५० प्राइमरी स्कूल चलाये थे । म गांव-गांव में जाता था और बच्चों के मां बाप से बात करता था । लोग कहते थे कि हम अपने बच्चों को कैसे पढ़ायें क्योंकि वे तो अपने अपने घर की गाय भैंस के पीछे जाते हैं । और जब फस्ल के दिन होते हैं तो ये छोटे-छोटे बच्चे अपने मां बाप का हाथ बंटाते हैं । उन को खाना तभी मिलेगा जब वह काम करें । यह हालत है इस देश की । एक नोट आफ डिस्सेंट में लिखा है कि ४० फीसदी बच्चे इस तरह के हैं । बेहतर होता कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे सामने फिगर भी रखते कि इतने बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो काम करते हैं और पढ़ नहीं सकते । इस का क्या इलाज है । एक तो इन का यह इलाज हो सकता है, जैसा वासुदेवसन साहब ने बताया है कि इन के लिये अलाहिदा स्कूल खोले जायें जिन में ये हफ्ते में दो तीन दिन पढ़ें या दिन में दो तीन घंटे पढ़ें जबकि और लड़के दिन में ५–६ घंटे पढ़ते हैं । जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने फरमाया, आप रोज किताबें बदलते हैं और इस के अलावा गेम्स की और इम्तिहानों की फीस लेते हैं । आप अगर इस को फ्री एजुकेशन कहना चाहते हैं तो इस के सिर्फ यही मानी नहीं हैं कि आप उन से एजुकेशन के लिए फीस चार्ज न करें, इस के मानी यह भी हैं कि जो बच्चे काम कर के अपने मां बाप की मदद करते हैं उन को कुछ आप स्टाइपेंड भी दें । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो ये बच्चे आप के यहां पढ़ने के लिये नहीं आयेंगे । आप कहते हैं कि हम जुरमाना करेंगे, लेकिन वह जुरमाना वसूल कैसे होगा उन के पास तो खाने को भी नहीं है । इसलिये मैं ने एक तरकीब रखी है कि जो इंडिजेंट बच्चे हैं यानी जो अपने आप को मेनटेन नहीं कर सकते और जिन को अपने मां बाप को मेनटेन करना पड़ता है, उन के बुढ़ापे की वजह से या इनकेपैसिटी की वजह से या गरीब होने की वजह से, उन को आप कुछ स्टाइपेंड दें । अगर आप उन की सही मानों में एजुकेशन करना चाहते हैं तो आप को उन को थोड़ा सा स्टाइपेंड देना होगा ताकि उन को कुछ तसल्ली हो कि चलो जितना कमाता था उतना नहीं तो कुछ तो मिल जाता है । कुछ वह सेक्रीफाइस करें और कुछ कम्युनिटी सेक्रीफाइस करे और इस तरह से इन बच्चों को कुछ स्टाइपेंड दिया जायें ।

इस के अलावा इन बच्चों के लिये सलेट, कागज, किताबें, कलम वगैरह स्टेशनरी भी फ्री दी जानी चाहिये । इस के अलावा जो रिफरेशमेंट और फूड देने की बात है उस पर मैं खास तौर से जोर देना चाहता हूं । यह चीज उतनी मुश्किल नहीं है जितनी कि दिखाई देती है । और अगर मुश्किल है तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस के लिये एजुकेशन टैक्स लगा दीजिये । और बच्चों को दूध दीजिये । जिन बच्चों को दूध दिया जाता है उन की सेहत उन बच्चों से ज्यादा अच्छी होती है जिन को दूध नहीं मिलता । इस बारे में डा० राइट ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि शिमले में तजुर्बे के तौर पर ३० बच्चों को दूध दिया गया और ३० बच्चों को दूध नहीं दिया गया । ६ महीने के बाद देखा गया कि जिन बच्चों को दूध दिया गया था उन की ग्रोथ ज्यादा हुई उन बच्चों के मुकाबले जिन को दूध नहीं दिया गया था । मैंने खुद यह तजरबा कर के देखा है । मैंने देखा कि कुछ बच्चे बोर्डिंग हाउस में दूध पीते थे और कुछ को नहीं मिलता था । जिन बच्चों को दूध मिलता था उन की ग्रोथ बहुत ज्यादा हुई और जिन को नहीं मिलता था उन की उतनी ग्रोथ नहीं हुई । मैंने देखा कि वहां कुछ बच्चों के पास दूध के लिये कप भी नहीं थे । और उन को

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

दूध नहीं मिलता था। इस से मुझे बड़ा रंज हुआ। हम ने उस दिन से यह कम्पलसरी कर दिया कि सब बच्चों को दूध दिया जाये। और यह बहुत मुश्किल भी नहीं हुआ। हम ने पांच सात गायें रख लीं और सब को उन का दूध दिया जाने लगा। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल मुश्किल नहीं है। आज दिल्ली में कुछ स्कूलों में दूध दिया जाता है। दुनिया के बहुत से मुल्कों में दूध दिया जाता है जैसे नारवे, स्वीडन, और डेनमार्क में हर एक बच्चे को दूध दिया जाता है। लेकिन स्वराज्य होने के इतने सालों बाद भी हम यह नहीं कर सके। मैं तो सच्चा स्वराज्य उस दिन आया समझूंगा जिस दिन देश के हर बच्चे को मुफ्त दूध दिया जाने लगेगा।

हम ने अपने स्कूलों में बच्चों को दूध दिया है। कुछ गांवों में गांव वाले दूध या छाछ मुहय्या कर दिया करते थे और हम बच्चों को बांट दिया करते थे। यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है। अगर सरकार को सही मानों में फ्री और प्राइमरी एजूकेशन चलाना है तो दो बातें जरूर उसको करनी पड़ेंगी, एक तो बच्चों को दूध देना और दूसरे उनको जरूरी मैटीरियल मुफ्त देना। और अगर आप यह सब बात बच्चों के लिये नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम इंडीजेंट बच्चों के लिए तो आपको यह जरूर करना चाहिए। और साथ ही उनको कुछ स्टाइपेंड भी दिया जाए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह सही मानों में फ्री एजूकेशन नहीं होगी क्योंकिन आप उसकी रोटी छीन कर उसको पढ़ाएंगे। यह जायज नहीं है। सब से पहले रोटी जरूरी है। अगर रोटी नहीं होगी तो वह एजूकेशन कैसे हासिल कर सकेगा। इसलिए जब भी सरकार फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन करेगी उसको इंडीजेंट बच्चों के लिए स्टाइपेंड का इन्तिजाम करना पड़ेगा। इसीलिए मैंने अपने अमेंडमंट में इसका जिक्र किया है। इस में बहुत ज्यादा रुपया नहीं लगेगा और अगर लगेगा तो लोग इस के लिए टैक्स देना कबूल कर लेंगे और करीब-करीब सारी पब्लिक इस काम में इमदाद करेगी।

मद्रास में कुछ स्कूल हैं जहां कि दूध मुफ्त दिया जाता है, दिल्ली में भी कुछ स्कूलों में दिया जाता है। बहुत से गांवों के स्कूलों में दिया जाता है। यह कोई मुश्किल चीज नहीं है और यह आसानी से हो जाएगी।

इस के अलावा किताबों का बड़ा अहम सवाल है। इस सवाल पर आपको खास तौर पर गौर करना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि थोड़े वक्त के लिए आप अपने सिक्यूलरिज्म को उठा कर ताक में रखिए और ऐसी किताबें बच्चों को दीजिए कि जिन से उन में मारल सेंस आए, मारल वेल्यूज बढ़ें, जिनसे उनका कैरेक्टर बने, उन में डिसिप्लिन आए और देश के लिए पेट्रियाटिज्म बढ़े। आज मारल्स पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। उसका नतीजा यह है कि मैंने कई ऐसे गांव देखे हैं कि जहां पढ़े-लिखे लोग ज्यादा हैं लेकिन वहां जरायम ज्यादा होते हैं। इसलिए बुक्स के मामले में आपकी खास जिम्मेदारी है। बच्चे इम्प्रेशनेबिल होते हैं। उनको अच्छी किताबें मुहय्या करना आपका लाजिमी फर्ज हैं। अगर अभी आप के पास अच्छी किताबें नहीं हैं तो यह अच्छा होगा कि आप इस स्कीम को साल दो साल के के लिये टाल दें बजाए इस के कि उनको ऐसी किताबें पढ़ाएं कि मारल वेल्यूज ही खत्म हो जाएं। तो आपको बैस्ट बुक्स का इन्तिजाम करना चाहिए।

इसी के साथ मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि बैस्ट बुक्स के साथ ही बैस्ट टीचर्स की भी उतनी ही जरूरत है। जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं उनका का कैरेक्टर अपने टीचर को देख कर ही बनाता है। शुरू में उनकी

इम्प्रेशननेबिल एज होती है, इसलिए जितना वह पहली जमात में सीखते हैं उतना एम० ए० में भी नहीं सीख सकते । इसलिए मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हम को वैस्ट बुक्स और वैस्ट टीचर्स का इन्तिजाम करना निहायत जरूरी है ।

तीसरा अहम सवाल इंडीजेंट बच्चों का है । अगर आप उन के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं तो हमारा इस किताब को हाथ लगाना भी बेकार होगा । आज देश में ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं जिनकी सालाना आमदनी १०४ रुपए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो कहा जाता है कि बहुत लोगों की आमदनी सिर्फ ८८ रुपए सालाना ही है । अगर आप इंडीजेंट बच्चों का सवाल हल करेंगे तो उनको उम्मीद होगी कि एक दिन आएगा जब कि हमारे बच्चों की तालीम का इन्तिजाम भी गवर्नमेंट करेगी । हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है कि हम सब के लिए एडीक्वेट मीन्स आफ लिइवलीहुड पैदा करें । लेकिन अफसोस है कि उस में हम कासिर रहे हैं । लेकिन हम वगैर इंडीजेंट बच्चों के लिए स्टाइपेंड का इन्जाम किए देश के अन्दर फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन नहीं कर सकेंगे । कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन तो आप कर सकते हैं। जिस तरह से जेल में कैदियों की हाजिरी होती है उसी तरह आप बच्चों को इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह एजूकेशन नहीं होगी । जब तक आप इंडीजेंट बच्चों के लिए स्टाइपेंड का इन्तिजाम करें आप फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन नहीं कर सकते और अगर आप इसाकरते हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि आप बड़ी भारी गलती करेंगे और देश के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं करेंगे ।

मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि इस बिल को पूरे तौर पर एम्पलीमेंट करने के वास्ते आप ने इस के अन्दर कोई प्राविज़न नहीं रखा है और वह इस सेंस में कि आप ने पूरी इजाजत दे दी लोकल एथारिटी को कि जिस जमात तक चाहे बच्चे को पढ़ाये,जिस तरीके से उनकी मर्जी हो बच्चे को पढ़ाये । आपने लोकल एथारिटी को मजबर नहीं किया कि वह फलां तारीख तक कर दें । मैंने अमेंडमेंट भेजा है कि एक साल के अन्दर वह पांच जमात का पूरा प्राविजन कर ले और अगले तीन सालों में आठ जमातों का प्राविजन कर लें । अगर उनको कुछ वक्त और इसके लिए चाहिए तो वे ले लें मुझे वक्त से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । आप जरूर इस को दो चीजों में डिवाइड कर दें । अब सच बात तो यह है कि मेरा दिल घबराता है यह देख कर कि गांवों के अन्दर १४, १४ वर्ष की लड़कियां एक एक दो दो कोस तक जायेंगी अकेली और वहां जाकर स्कूल में ६ घंटे पढ़ेंगी तो घर के काम का क्या होगा । शहरों की हालत और गांवों के हालात में बहुत फर्क है और यहां के हालात और तरीके के हैं ।

हमने कांस्टीटयूशन बनाया और उसमें १४ वर्ष कर दिया । हमने ख्याल किया कि हमारे देश में इंडिपेंडेंस के होते ही शायद बहिश्त आ जायेगा लेकिन अब मालूम पड़ता है कि अगर वह ऐज लिमिट १४ न रख कर ११ ही रखी होती तो अच्छा होता क्योंकि यह ११ से १४ वर्ष का जो लड़कों और लड़कियों का साथ-साथ पढ़ने का पीरियड है इसमें बहुत एहतियात बर्तने की जरूरत है । अगर आपने ११ वर्ष की लिमिट रखी है तो आप आठ जमात तक रखिये । कांस्टीट्यूशन में आपने १४ वर्ष रक्खा है और इधर आप ११ वर्ष तक करते रहें तो आप लोगों को धोखे में क्यों रखते हैं? जो बात आप करें वह साफ होनी चाहिए, स्ट्रेट होनी चाहिए और सर्टेन होनी चाहिए । आपके मन में कुछ हो, कहें आप कुछ और करें और कुछ तो यह जायज बात नहीं है ।

मैं खुद आपकी मुसीबत जानता हूं; गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना रुपया कहां से आयेगा और यह करना बड़ा मुश्किल है इससे मैं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इंकार नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा तो कहना यह है कि आप जितना कर सकें कीजिये लेकिन इस तरह से देश को धोखा देकर न कीजिये। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी से ज्यादा स्ट्रेट मिनिस्टरी मुझे तो दूसरी नजर नहीं आती। आप बराय मेहरबानी लड़के लड़के में डिसक्रिमिनेशन न कीजिये जैसा कि क्लाज १२ में पार्ट टाइम एजुकेशन का प्राविजन रख कर किया जा रहा है। १२ क्लाज का मैं सख्त मुखालिफ हूं और ऐसा प्राविजन रख कर बच्चों में एक एनफीरीयारिटी कम्पलैक्स लाना है और इसके अलावा इस पार्ट टाइम से बच्चों को पूरी तालीम भी नहीं हासलि हो सकेगी। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि जो बच्चा आज पढ़ेगा वह जब तीन दिन के बाद फिर स्कूल में पढ़ने जायगा तो उससे आप कैसे उम्मीद रख सकते हैं कि वह अपना पहला पाठ याद रख सकेगा और सही तौर पर प्रोग्रेस कर सकेगा। यह इस तरह से बच्चे बच्चे में तो तमीज करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। यह पार्ट टाइम एजुकेशन का हफ्ते में दो दिन या ६ घंटे में से २ घंटे की पढ़ाई का प्राविजन करने से यह पढ़ाई का काम ठीक तरह नहीं चलेगा। आपको डबल स्कूल चलाने होंगे क्योंकि यह मुमकिन नहीं होगा कि सारे दिन एक मास्टर पढ़ाता रहे। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप लड़के लड़के में कोई भेदभाव न रक्खें और एक युनिफार्मिटी रक्खें। ऐसा न हो कि एक लड़के के वास्ते तो युनिफार्म हो और दूसरे फटे कपड़े पहने हों। अगर जरूरत महसूस हो तो आप उस गरीब लड़के को स्टाइपैंड देकर उसकी कमी को पूरी कर दें और कुछ कमी उसके मां बाप पूरी कर देंगे।

अब क्लाज १३ (४) में आपने जो यह रक्खा है such parent shall be bound to immediately inform the attendance authority in writing of such transfer तो यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है क्योंकि अब अगर लड़का नाना के चला जाय, भाई के चला जाय और अगर फौरन उसकी इत्तिला न की जा सके तो जुर्माना हो जायेगा। इसमें लीव औफ एबसैंस का जिक्र नहीं है। जब मैं प्रेजीडेंसी कालिज में पढ़ा करता था तो उस वक्त एक लड़का एक महीने तक बगैर कालिज की इजाजत लिए हुए छट्टी ले लेता था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की कैद रखना वाजिब नहीं है और इसको मुलायम होना चाहिए। हमारी इलिटरेट पापुलेशन है और इसलिए इतना सख्त कायदा कि वह ट्रान्सफर के मुताल्लिक फौरन इत्तिला करे वरना जुर्माना हो जायगा रखना ठीक न होगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि १५ दिन या एक महीने की मियाद का प्राविजन इसमें रखना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लड़कियों के स्कूल ले जाने और उनको वापिस घर पहुंचाने के लिए ट्रान्सपोर्ट का भी सरकार को इंतजाम करना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही अर्ज करूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी करके इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ८ जमात तक रखिये, ८ जमात से कम न रखिये। आपने जो इजाजत उनको दी है कि वह इस के मुताल्लिक अपनी स्कीम किसी वक्त भेजें तो यह गलत है और मेरा कहना यह है कि एक साल के अर्से के अन्दर यह बिल्कुल पूरा हो जाना चाहिए। ६ महीने में स्कीम मिल जाय और अगले ६ महीने में गवर्नमेंट उनसे तमाम स्कीमें मंगवा ले और यह पूरा काम कर दिया जाय। दफा १२ इस में से मंसूख कर देनी चाहिए। अमीर और गरीब का जो इसमें डिसक्रिमिनेश है यह बहुत तकलीफदेह है और यह ऐसी चीज है जिसको कि बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं हजारों आपके पास रेजोलूशंस भेज दूंगा कि आप इसके लिए भले ही टैक्स लगवा दीजिये लेकिन दो तरीके के बच्चे न बनाइये। ऐसा न हो कि एक बच्चा तो युनिफार्म पहन कर स्कूल आये और दूसरा जो गरीब का बच्चा है उसके तन पर फटे चिथड़े हों। आप उन गरीब बच्चों को

स्टाइपेंड दे सकते हैं। बच्चों के वास्ते रेफ्रेशमेंट, किताबें, स्टेशनरी का जरूरी सामान यह सब उनको मुफ्त मिलना चाहिए। इस वक्त इस नेक काम को करने का मौका है। यह नेशन को बनाने का काम है यह रिफौरमेटिव पीरियड है। अगर इस समय आप बच्चे बच्चे में एक भेदभाव रक्खेंगे, लापरवाही बरतेंगे और इस तरीके के तमाम अधिकार लोकल एथारिटी को दे देंगे तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा और आजादी मिलने के बाद हम जिस भारतवर्ष का स्वप्न देखा करते थे कि इस देश के अन्दर सबके वास्ते प्राइमरी एजुकेशन होगी, वह हमारा स्वप्न पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं ने अगर कुछ सख्त अल्फाज कह दिये हों तो मैं माफी चाहता हूं। जो कुछ मैंने कहा है अपने दिल से कहा है और मुझे भरोसा है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब उस की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह देंगे।

श्री मु० हि० हमान (अमरोहा): मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब, जो बिल हमारे मोहतरम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है मैं दिल से उन को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम ने मुल्क में बार बार इस बात के वायदे किये हैं कि एक आजाद मुल्क का यह फर्ज है कि सबसे पहला फर्ज है कि वह अपने बसने वाले बाशिन्दों में तालीम को आम करे। उस के लिए बेशक एक जगह जैसे कि हमारे मोहतरम भार्गव जी ने तवज्जह दिलाई कि दस साल का भी हमने ऐलान किया था कि हम दस साल के अन्दर इस काबिल बन सकेंगे। लेकिन अफसोस कि ऐसा न हो सका। उस की वजूह क्या थीं और क्या नहीं थीं, इस वक्त मैं इस बहस में जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आज दिल्ली प्राइमरी एजुकेशन बिल पेश करके आप ने एक बहुत बड़ा और अहम कदम उठाया है और आप काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जिस तरीके से आप ने बहुत काफी बातों को सोच समझ कर इस में दर्ज किया है अगर उस पर अमल किया गया और एथारिटीज ने भी उस को सही तौर पर अमल करने की कोशिश की तो हम और हमारे बच्चों में तालीम आम तौर पर रायज हो जायगी और यह पहला तजुर्बा होगा जो कि हम दिल्ली में कर पायेंगे। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं एक खास चीज की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना जरूरी समझता हूं। जिस जमाने में हुकूमत का यह ऐलान हुआ था कि वह दस साल के अन्दर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी और लाजिमी करार देगी ६ वर्ष से लेकर ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए तो उस वक्त मुसलमानों में एक खास ख्याल पैदा हुआ और उन्होंने अब से ३, ४ वर्ष पहले एक तालीमी और दीनी कनवेंशन बम्बई में मुन्अकिद किया था और जिस को कि हमारे श्री मुरारजी भाई ने ओपेन किया था उसका इफतिताह किया था। उस में यह बात खास तौर पर बहस में आई थी कि हुकूमत अगर प्राइमरी कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन ६, ७ वर्ष की उम्र से लेकर ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए जरूरी करार देती हो तो ऐसी सूरत में बच्चों को अपनी मजहबी और दीनी तालीम का इंतजाम किस वक्त करना होगा और किस तरीके से करना होगा। उन तमाम बातों पर मुसलमानों की तमाम मजहबी स्कूलों की जमातों ने काफी गौर किया और मुख्तलिफ तजवीजात पेश कीं। उस में एक तजवीज यह भी थी कि अगर दीनी और मजहबी मकातिब, पाठशालाएं, हिन्दू मुसलमान किसी भी कम्युनिटी की हों अगर वह पहले से कायम हैं या अपनी च्वाएस से मर्जी से वह उस को प्राइमरी तालीम के लिए या मिडिल तालीम के लिए या हाई तालीम के लिए कायम करते हैं उस में मजहबी तालीम के साथ साथ अगर उन्होंने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का सही तौर पर मियारी कोर्स मंजूर करके तालीम देना शुरू किया तो यकीनी तौर पर हुकूमत से दरख्वास्त की जायगी, स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों से दरख्वास्त की जायगी और लोकल बोडीज की और डिस्ट्रक्ट बोर्डस वगैरह की तवज्जह दिलाई जायगी कि वह उन को एग्जम्प्ट करें और इन बच्चों को उन्हीं

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

दीनी मकतबों और मजहबी पाठशालाओं में तालीम हासिल करने के लिए मौका दें ।

क्लाज दस में आपने यह बतलाया है कि किन किन हालात में बच्चे को एग्जम्पशन दिया जायगा । क्लाज दस में एक खास ऐरिया को बताया है कि अगर उस ऐरिया के बाहर बच्चे तालीम हासिल करने पर मजबूर हों और उस ऐरिया में कोई स्कूल है चाहे वह प्राइवेट स्कूल हो तो बेशक अगर उस की तालीम के बारे में एथारिटीज मुतमईन हों कि यह तालीम मियारी तलीम है तो उनको एगजम्पट किया जा सकता है । लेकिन क्लाज ११ में आप न इस का भी तजकिरा किया है कि अगर इस के अलावा बाज ऐसे स्कूल हों और उन की तालीम काबिले ऐतमाद हो एथारिटीज के नजदीक तो उनको एगजम्प्ट किया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आप खास तौर पर इस तरफ तवज्जह दें कि मजहबी अदारों में अगर प्राइमरी तालीम हो रही है तो उन को मुस्तसना करार दिया जाये ।

आप जानते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जहां फंडामेंटल राइट्स का जिक्र है उसमें यह साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि माइनारिटीज को यह हक है कि वह अपनी ख्वाएस और ख्वाहिश के मुताबिक अपने मजहबी तालीमी इदारे कायम कर सकते हैं तो जब यह फंडामेंटल राइट है तो आज फर्ज कीजये आप दिल्ली में कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन जारी कर रहे हैं और यहां ऐसे सैकड़ों मकतब आप को मिलेंगे जो कि मजहबी तालीम के लिए मुकर्रर किये गये हैं । लेकिन वे इस के लिए तैयार हैं ।

13.11 hrs.

श्री ह० ना० सोनुल (नांदेड़) : क्या मजहबी तालीम ही हमारी तालीम का मोअक्कफ़ हो सकता है ?

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : मोअक्कफ़ की बहस में नहीं कर रहा हूं । आनरेबल मेम्बर जरा सोचने की कोशिश करें । मोअक्कफ़ का सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि जो लोग मजहबी तालीम दे रहे हैं, जिन का यह हक़ स्टेट ने बुनियादी हुकूक में मन्जूर किया हुआ है, उन के रास्ते में रुकावट न डाली जाये । सैकुलर स्टेट के मानी एन्टी-मजहब या एन्टी-धर्म नहीं है । सैकुलर स्टेट के मानी ये हैं कि मजहबी तालीम की जिम्मेदारी हुकूमत अपने कन्धों पर नहीं लेगी ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं एक बात दर्याफ्त करना चाहता हूं । मजहबी तालीम वाले मदरसों में जुग़राफ़िया और हिसाब वग़ैरह की काबलियत उतनी ही होगी, जितनी कि दूसरे स्कूलों मे है ?

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : मैं माहतरिम मेम्बर की तवज्जह दिलाता हूं कि अगर वह मेरी बात को पूरी तरह समझ लेंगे, तो उन को इत्मीनान हो जायगा ।

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि हुकमत बिला वजह मजहबी मक्तबों को एग्जेम्प्ट कर दे । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो बच्चा किसी मजहबी मकतबे में तालीम हासिल कर रहा है, जहां आज तक मजहबी तालीम थी और जो कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन जारी होने पर, या इस से पहले, इस बात का इन्तजाम कर ले कि मजहबी तालीम के साथ साथ उसी दर्जे की, उसी मेयार की तालीम भी वहां दी जाये, या गवर्नमेंट के कोर्स को अपना ले, तो उस बच्चे को मजबूर न किया जाये कि वह किसी खास सरकारी स्कूल में जा कर पढ़े । यह बात काबिले-एतराज़ नहीं है । मैं यह हरगिज़ नहीं कहता कि जो सिर्फ़ मजहबी तालीम दे, उस को हुकूमत एग्जेम्प्ट कर दे । वह एक अलग मसला है कि जो कोर्स कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन में सरकारी तौर पर तैयार हो, क्या उसी ही के जरि

हम दिली में कर पाएंगे - लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं एक खास चीज की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना जरूरी समझता हूं - जिस जमाने में हकूमत का यह एलान हुआ था कि वह दस साल के अंदर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को कंपलसरी और लाजमी करार देगी छह बरस से लेकर गियारह बरस तक के बच्चों के लिए तो उस वक्त मुसलमानों में एक खास खयाल पैदा हुआ और उनहों ने अब से तीन - चार बरस पहले एक तालीमी और दिली कंफरेंस बम्बई में मुनअकद किया था और जिस को कि हमारे शहर सरदार जी भाई ने अपने किया था उस का इफ्तताह किया था - मैं में यह बात खास तौर पर बहस में आई थी कि हकूमत अगर प्राइमरी कंपलसरी एजुकेशन छह - सात बरस की उम्र से लेकर गियारह बरस तक के बच्चों के लिए जरूरी करार देती हो तो ऐसी सूरत में बच्चों को अपनी मजहबी और दिली तालीम का इंतजाम किस वक्त करना होगा और किस तरीके से करना होगा - इन तमाम बातों पर मुसलमानों की तमाम मजहबी इस्कूलों की जमाअतों ने काफी गौर किया और मुख्तलिफ तजवीजात पेश कीं - उस में एक तजवीज यह भी थी कि अगर दिली और मजहबी मकतब और पाठशालाएं हिंदू मुसलमान किसी भी कमयूनटी की हों अगर वह पहले से कायम हैं या अपनी जरूरत से मरजी से वह उस को प्राइमरी तालीम के लिए या मिडल तालीम के लिए या आम तालीम लाजमी हो । अगरचे मैं उस का कायल नहीं हूं, ताहम वह एक अलग मसला है ।

[श्री ए. एच. - रहमान (अमरोहा) :
मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब - जो बिल हमारे मोहतरम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है मैं दिल से उन को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं - उस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम ने मुल्क में बार बार उन बातों के वादे किये हैं कि एक आजाद मुल्क का यह फर्ज है सब से पहला फर्ज है कि वह अपने बसने वाले बाशिंदों में तालीम को आम करे - उस के लिए बेशक एक जगह जैसे कि हमारे मोहतरम बारगोह जी ने तवज्जह दिलाई कि दस साल का भी हम ने एलान किया था कि हम दस साल के अंदर उस काबिल बन सकेंगे - लेकिन अफसोस कि ऐसा न हो सका - उस की वजूहात क्या थीं और क्या नहीं थीं उस वक्त मैं उस बहस में जाना नहीं चाहता - लेकिन आज दिली प्राइमरी एजुकेशन बिल पेश करके आप ने एक बहुत बड़ा और अहम कदम उठाया है और आप काबिल मुबारकबाद हैं और मैं उमीद करता हूं कि जिस तरीके से आप ने बहुत काफी बातों को सोच समझ कर उस में दर्ज किया है अगर उस पर अमल किया गया और इंप्लीमेंटेशन ने भी उस को सहीह तौर पर अमल करने की कोशिश की तो हम और हमारे बच्चों में तालीम आम तौर पर राइज हो जाएगी और यह पहला तजरबा होगा जो कि

طور پر اس طرف توجہہ دیں کہ مذہبی اداروں میں اگر پرائمری تعلیم ہو رہی ہے تو ان کو متثلی قرار دیا جائے -

آپ جانتے ہیں کہ کانسٹیٹیوشن میں جہاں فنڈامینٹل رائٹس کا ذکر ہے اس میں یہ صاف طور سے کہا گیا ہے کہ مائناریٹیز کو یہ حق ہے کہ وہ اپنی چوائس اور خواہش کے مطابق اپنے مذہبی تعلیمی ادارے قائم کر سکتے ہیں تو جب یہ فنڈامینٹل رائٹ ہے تو فرض کیجئے کہ آپ دہلی میونسپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن جاری کر رہے ہیں اور یہاں ایسے سیکڑوں مکتب آپ کو ملینگے جو کہ مذہبی تعلیم کے لئے مقرر کئے گئے ہیں - لیکن وہ اس کولئے تیار ہوں -

श्री ह० न० सोनुले (नांदेड़) : क्या मजहबी तालीम ही हमारी तालीम का मोअक्कफ़ हो सकता है ?

شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان : موقف کی بحث میں نہیں کر رہا ہوں - آنریبل میمبر ذرا سوچنے کی کوشش کریں - موقف کا سوال نہیں ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ مذہبی تعلیم دے رہے ہیں - جن کا یہ حق سٹیٹ نے بنیادی حقوق میں منظور کیا ہوا ہے - ان کے راستے میں رکاوٹ نہ ڈالی جائے - سیکولر سٹیٹ کے معنی اینٹی مذہب یا اینٹی دھرم نہیں ہے -

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

ہائی تعلیم کے لئے قائم کرتے ہیں اس میں مذہبی تعلیم کے ساتھہ ساتھہ اگر انہوں نے پرائمری ایجوکیشن کا صحیح طور پر معیاری کورس منظور کرکے تعلیم دینا شروع کیا تو یقینی طور پر حکومت سے درخواست کی جائیگی - اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے درخواست کی جائیگی اور لوکل بوڈیز کی اور ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈس وغیرہ کی توجہہ دلائی جائیگی کہ وہ ان کو انزمپٹ کریں اور ان بچوں کو انہیں دینی مکتبوں اور مذہبی پاٹھہ شالاؤں میں تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے موقعہ دیں -

کلاز دس میں آپ نے یہ بتلایا ہے کہ کن حالات میں ایک بچے کو ایگزمپشن دیا جائیگا - کلاز دس میں ایک خاص ایریا کو بتایا ہے کہ اگر اس ایریا کے باہر بچے تعلیم حاصل کرنے پر مجبور ہوں اور اس ایریا میں کوئی اسکول ہے چاہے وہ پرائوٹ اسکول ہو تو بیشک اگر اس کی تعلیم کے بارے میں ایتھارٹیز مطمئن ہوں کہ یہ تعلیم معیاری تعلیم ہے تو ان کو ایگزمپٹ کیا جا سکتا ہے - لیکن کلاز گیارہ میں آپ نے اس کا بھی تذکرہ کیا ہے کہ اگر اس کے علاوہ بعض ایسے اسکول ہوں اور ان کی تعلیم قابل اعتماد ہو ایتھارٹیز کے نزدیک تو ان کو ایگزمپٹ کیا جا سکتا ہے لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ خاص

میکولر سٹیٹ کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ مذہبی تعلیم کی ذمہ داری حکومت اپنے کندھوں پر نہیں لیگی -

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) मैं एक बात दर्याफ्त करना चाहता हूं । मजहबी तालीम वाले मदरसों में जुगराफिया और हिसाब वगैरह की काबलियत उतनी ही होगी, जितनी कि दूसरे स्कूलों में है ?

شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان - میں محترم میمبر کی توجہ دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ میرے بیان کو پوری طرح سمجھ لینگے تو ان کو اطمینان ہو جائیگا -

میں یہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ حکومت بلا وجہ مذہبی مکتبوں کو ایگزیمپٹ کر دے میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ جو بچے کسی مذہبی مکتبے میں تعلیم حاصل کر رہا ہے - جہاں آج تک مذہبی تعلیم تھی اور جو کمپلسری ایجوکیشن جاری ہونے پر یا اس سے پہلے اس بات کا انتظام کر لے کہ مذہبی تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ اسی درجہ کی اسی معیار کی تعلیم بھی وہاں دی جائے یا گورنمنٹ کے کورس کو اپنالے تو اس بچے کو مجبور نہ کیا جائے کہ وہ کسی خاص سرکاری سکول میں جا کر پڑھے - یہ بات قابل اعتراض نہیں ہے - میں یہ ہرگز نہیں کہتا کہ جو صرف مذہبی تعلیم دے اس کو حکومت ایگزیمپٹ کر دے - وہ ایک الگ مسئلہ ہے کہ جو کورس کمپلسری ایجوکیشن میں سرکاری طور پر تیار ہو کیا اسی کے ذریعہ عام تعلیم لازمی ہو - اگرچہ میں اس کا قائل نہیں ہوں - تاہم وہ ایک الگ مسئلہ ہے -]

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue the next day.

13.02 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: FLOODS IN ORISSA

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed to the next item, namely, the motion regarding floods.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I would like to suggest a slight change in the motion, because two statements have been made on the floods in Orissa. So, I submit that both the statements of the 25th August and 31st August may be taken into consideration simultaneously.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the substitute motions by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Assar we have included the floods in Punjab also. We crave your indulgence for the inclusion of this. A statement was made by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power regarding the serious floods in certain district of Punjab also. Since the time has been extended, may I request you that this may also be included in the discussion, because both the floods are very important? Otherwise, we shall be missing something.

Shri P. K. Deo: How can it be stretched?

Mr. Speaker: Usually, after the motion is made, substitute motions are allowed to be made. We originally fixed only two hours for this, but in view of the large number of Members who wanted to make reference particularly to the floods in Rohtak in Punjab and so on and in Himachal Pradesh, I said that this also might form part. When the hon. Member

[Mr. Speaker]

from Orissa speaks, he may speak on the floods in Orissa. Another Member from Punjab or Himachal Pradesh may speak about the floods there.

I may at this stage take it that all the motions are in order. I will allow discussion not confining it to Orissa, but extending it to Punjab and Himacal Pradesh. After this motion is made formally, those amendments will be treated as moved, and I will give opportunity to all Members. Four hours have been allotted, from 1 to 5 P.M. Hon. Members will try to be brief, as opportunity has to be given to a number of Members.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय दिल्ली में भी ऐसी अवस्था है कि चालीस गांवों में बाढ़ का प्रभाव हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परन्तु माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली के लिए कोई अमेंडमेंट का नोटिस तो नहीं दिया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं ने एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन भेजा था ।

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the situation created by floods in Orissa recenty and the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in Lok Sabha on the 25th August, 1960 and on the 31st August, 1960."

I move this motion under the shadow of a great calamity and suffering that has fallen on Orissa. At the outset, on behalf of the people of the State, I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister for his timely visit to Orissa, but I must respectfully differ from the sermons he gave to the pathetic and pitiable flood victims reminding them of the inevitability of floods and their life-giving virtues. Formerly it used to be said by fatalists that famines and floods were acts of God meant to punish the people for their sins, but that stage is gone. We have seen that floods and famines can be controlled. This problem can be tackled by taming the mighty rivers and diverting the regulated flow to arid fields for better harvest. This has been harped upon time and again in our various plans but I feel that the attention that it deserves has not been paid to solve the chronic flood problems of my State.

A close study of the topography and the river system of Orissa reveals that the mighty Mahanadi with it's catchment area of 51,000 sq. miles, the Brahmani with a catchment area of 14,000 sq. miles, the Baitarini with a catchment area of 4,000 sq. miles, the Subarna Rekha with a catchment area of 7,500 sq. miles and various other hill streams like the Budhabalang and the Salandi, all join together to form a common delta where, if they are in spate simultaneously, all the water intermingles and it spells total devastation of the whole coastal area. This disaster is further accentuated if the floods coincide with the high tides.

We have the records of the various floods in Orissa from 1830. In this long period of 130 years, no less than 30 floods have taken place of various intensities, but this year Orissa has been overtaken by floods of the direst kind and the worst recorded in history. During this period, many flood committees were appointed to go into the matter. Many experts have scratched their heads to find a permanent solution to the flood problem of my State. Some of them had recommended that the flood protection embankments should be strengthened; at the same time some had suggested that the flood protection embankments had to be gradually removed so that the water could spread out in a larger area. At last in 1937 a committee presided over by Sir M. Visveswarayya suggested a regular training of the various rivers by construction of multi-purpose dams

and the strengthening of the floods protection embankments, together with judicious dredging of the sand bars that choke the mouths of the rivers. Final shape was given to this recommendation by the committee presided over by Shri B. K. Gokhale in 1944. They suggested that the Hirakud multi-purpose dam should be constructed, and it has been constructed. Even this, we have seen, has not given a permanent cure to the chronic malady.

I do not like to rush into the technical aspect of the subject where even the experts fear to tread, but I would like to narrate the facts that have actually taken place. In the latter part of the second week of last month, there was heavy and torrential and continuous rain in all the catchment areas of all these rivers; and all the rivers and streams simultaneously rose up and they were in floods; except the Mahanadi, all the other rivers and streams exceeded their maximum limit. We find that the river Brahmanai has exceeded the maximum flood limit by 2½ feet at Jenapur and by 10 feet at Talcher. Similarly, the river Daitarini also exceeded its maximum limit by 4 feet. Due to this simultaneous abnormal rise, the whole area from Balasore to Dharamsala in Cuttack District and a portion of the lower Mahanadi delta, especially the Aul and Pata Mandai thanas were severely inundated by the flood waters. There were several breaches of railway tracks, the PWD road, the Revenue roads, canal bunds and flood protection embankments, and these caused colossal damage to life and property.

13.11 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

The depth of the flood waters vary from three feet to fifteen feet at several places. But the flow of these flood waters in the coastal area was so very slow and sluggish, because it coincided with the high tides which are created by the phases of the moon. As it happened to be the period of the new moon, there were high tides in the sea, and so the waters could not recede quickly. The drainage problem was further aggravated by the littoral drift of the sea along the Orissa Coast which forms sand bars thereby literally choking all the mouths of the rivers. I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in this regard regarding the dredging of the river mouths, though various expert committees have recommended that the sand dunes which are formed, and which are of the height of 30 or 40 feet at the river mouths should be dredged.

This year, the flood has been of a magnitude unprecedented in character. I learn that even the expert engineers of the Central Government are of the view that this year's flood in Orissa can be classed as one in thousand years.

Now, let us see the damage that has been done by this flood. Due to the sudden and the simultaneous rise in all the hill-streams and rivers, 12 districts out of 13 districts of the State have been affected. 4500 square miles of tracts have been inundated and even submerged under water for several days. 20,75,000 persons have been affected; 12 lakhs acres of cultivated land have been submerged; either those lands were full of sand and rubbles or all the crops have been damaged. Shri R. N. Rath, the Minister of Agriculture in the Orissa State, has given an estimate that crops worth Rs. 48 crores had been lost; 45 human lives have been lost and 50 persons have been reported missing. At several places, it was seen that several unidentified dead bodies were floating. The live-stock casualty also has been very high. The breaches at most of the places took place at dead of night, and heavy loss of cattle has been reported. And the dead bodies in these flood-affected areas have produced unbearable stench. The Jaipur subdivision of Cuttack district has been the worst affected; 800 villages have been affected, of which 20 have been reported to have been completely washed away. 90 per cent. of the houses in all these villages have been damaged.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

One particular feature of this year's flood is that even those districts where flood was unknown have been affected. The damage caused by the small hill-streams has been estimated to be very great, though in those areas, the flood water did not remain for long because of the gradient or the slope of the country. Still, the way a large volume of water rushed in with such tremendous velocity resulted in several people having been taken completely unawares; and that has caused tremendous damage to the areas lying on both sides of those hill-streams.

In this connection, I beg to submit that of the inland districts, the Sambalpur district has been very badly affected. In the list of casualties, we find Sambalpur district heading the list with 14 persons dead. The Deogarh, Kuchinda and Rairakhol subdivisions of Sambalpur district and the Laikera police station of Sambalpur district have been the worst affected.

A special feature of this year's flood is that these districts which had a sense of security, especially the Sambalpur and Phulbani districts, where, after the construction of the Hirakud Dam, the people had a feeling that nothing would happen, were also very badly affected. They were taken completely unawares. It is learnt that there was a large rush of water to the Hirakud Dam from the higher reaches, and the Hirakud authorities, instead of controlling it, had let it pass, by opening all the sluice gates and all the canal gates, and the people were taken completely unawares by this flood. Even though we control about 32,000 square miles of the catchment area of the Mahanadi by the construction of the Hirakud Dam, still, the flood in the Tel river which joins the Mahanadi at a point below the Hirakud dam with its catchment of 19,000 square miles is capable of creating flood havocs in the Mahanadi area.

I would most respectfully submit that to train the flow of the Tel river, the tributaries of the Tel river, especially the Utai, the Hati, the Sagada and the Ret and the Lat and all these hill-streams should be properly dammed, and the flow of these hill-streams should be controlled, if the authorities want that they should be successful in controlling the flood waters of the Mahanadi.

On account of the flood in the Mahanadi, 82 villages of Baudh sub-division have been affected, and large-scale damage to crops and to life and property in these areas has been reported.

In this connection, I would like to give a list of the damages that have been caused in the various districts. It is as follows:

	Area affected	No. of persons affected
Cuttack district	2,000 sq. miles	12 lakhs
Balasore district	1 000 ,,	4 ,,
Sambalpur	1,000 ,,	2 ,,
Puri	4,000 ,,	1 ,,
Dhenkanal	550 ,,	1 ,,
Keonjhar	200 ,,	40,000
Phulbani	25 ,,	5,000
Mayurbhanj	25 ,,	5,000
Sundergarh	200 ,,	25,000

I do not think that the survey given by the Orissa Government is accurate, because from most of the places they have not got the report as yet. I have received a report from Bolangir and Kalahandi districts that there also, this flood has created havoc. In the coastal areas, there have been as many as 100 breaches on the flood protection embankments and the major ones are on the Subhalaya Ghai and the Sarsada Ghai on the Brahmani river.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sarsada Ghai on the Baitarani river.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, on the Sarsada Ghai on the Baitarani river. The railway bridge No. 239 to the north of the Rupsa has been completely washed away. A considerable length

of the railway line between Harisdaspur and Jenapur is still under water. That means, there has been absolutely no connection between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar or Cuttack. A similar breach has also occurred on the Calcutta-Bombay line. Breaches have also been reported between Rourkela and Jharsuguda. Breaches have also taken place in the railway track between Jharsuguda and Sambalpur. There have been several breaches on National Highways Nos. 5, 6 and 42. National Highway No. 5 runs between Calcutta and Madras, No. 6 connects Calcutta and Bombay and No. 42 is between Sambalpur and Cuttack. On account of these breaches, it might be said that Orissa has been completely cut off all these days from the rest of the country.

There have also been several breaches in the tele-communications. Because of these breaches, we could not get any information, nor could we send any information to those areas. The only link between Orissa and the rest of the country was by the air service. The air service to Orissa is only twice a week. In spite of our repeated requests in this House that there should be a daily service, nothing has been done in this regard. Of course, there was a daily service for a few days during this flood period, but that has now been discontinued.

In this connection, I would submit that it is high time the authorities considered the question of providing an alternate railway line to link the State capital with the rest of the country. All the Members from Orissa, irrespective of party affiliation, have been harping on this here. The alternate line can be provided by connecting Rourkela with Talcher. We reiterate the same demand on this occasion.

Large numbers of people are reported to have been marooned. We learn the heartening news that they have been contacted. In this connection, I would like to congratulate the Ministers of the Orissa Government, more especially the young batch of officers, and volunteers who without consideration of party affiliation have joined hands together, and are taking every step possible to give gratuitous relief to these marooned people and to rescue them. I take my hat off to them, for they have at great personal risk to themselves in that stretch of rapid flowing water and whirlpools, gone over them and are doing work day and night.

Even though there may be lapses on the part of the administration, I sincerely request political parties not to try to make capital out of these, because the resources at the disposal of the State Government are very limited and the amount of help we expect from the Centre is not of an appreciable character. The recent flood has been of an unprecedented magnitude. From the flood-affected areas, we are getting reports of sporadic outbreaks of cholera and dysentery. Steps should be taken to take measures in this regard. Several cases of snake-bite have also been reported. There are also reports of petty thefts and small crimes. After all, what will a hungry man not do? There is a saying in Sanskrit:

"बुभुक्षित : किं करोति न पापम्"

Taking into account the damage that has been caused, we can say in a sentence that it has completely upset the economy of the State and has rendered 2 million people homeless. To rehabilitate them and to restore the normal conditions is a colossal task. Apart from the damage due to loss of life and property, the minimum cost for undertaking repair and relief operation has been estimated by the Orissa Government at Rs. 5.07 crores. To tackle the entire flood problem, we require an amount of Rs. 62 crores in addition to the Rs. 167 crores which is the target fixed for Orissa in the Third Plan period.

It is not possible for the State, with its meagre resources, to tackle this

[Shri P. K. Deo]

problem effectively on its own. This is a herculian task. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a statement Shri Nanda, the then Minister of Planning and Irrigation laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 1956. Therein, I find a letter from the Deputy Secretary, Finance, to all the Finance Secretaries of the various States. It is stated in that letter that:

> A State is eligible to a grant of half of the total expenditure on gratuitous relief work upto Rs. 2 crores and three-fourths in excess of that in the case of natural calamities.

I most respectfully submit that this is not a natural calamity, but a national calamity. So the normal formula to meet natural calamities is not adequate to meet the present situation that has been created by this extraordinarily abnormal flood. The Government of India should come to the rescue of the State and give an outright grant of the entire amount.

Orissa is proverbially a surplus State and has come forward in the past to feed the people of the country in times of food scarcity. Now it is Orissa's turn to look to her bigger brothers for much-needed help. If India wants to be assured of much-needed supply of surplus foodgrains from Orissa, the country has to see that Orissa is freed from flood and famine for all times to come. For the present, I suggest that the following steps should be taken.

Firstly, gratuitously relief work and payment of subsistence allowance should be made to the people till they are completely rehabilitated. Secondly, repairs of the breaches along the embankments should be taken up in right earnest. This will also provide work to the affected people; they could work and could earn some money. Thirdly, repairs of the major breaches along the roads and railways and the restoration of normal communication should be taken up simultaneously. In this connection, I would submit that the Army should be deployed to come to the rescue of the civil authorities in repair work. From reports we have received regarding Rohtak, it has been very gratifying to see the splendid work the Army has done in that part of the country. But it is a pity that no Army help could reach Orissa because of the communications being cut off and there being no connection now between the Eastern Command Headquarters and Bhubaneswar. So I most respectfully submit that the Government should consider the question of having a permanent unit of the Army located at Bhubaneswar to help the local authorities in such emergencies.

Fourthly, house-building loans and grants and free timber and bamboo from the forest should be given immediately. In this connection, I beg to submit that some discrimination is being reported regarding the grant of these various loans for house-building in the coastal areas and in the inland districts. I think the same treatment should be given to all the areas.

Fifthly, allotment of land should be made to the villagers to build their new houses on elevated ground. It should not wait for the usual formalities to be gone through. They should be immediately encouraged to build their tenements on elevated or raised ground in the localities. Also, construction of community buildings like schools, village recreation centres etc. should be undertaken at the topmost point in the village, so that in case of an emergency, they could go and take shelter there.

Sixthly, I would submit that dredging of the sand-bars and sand-dunes which have nearly choked the estuaries of the various rivers should be taken up. At the same time, seeds should be freely distributed to the cultivators for raising the rabi crop.

It is often seen that after the floods recede, people generally get a very

good crop in the rabi harvest. So, this rabi seed should be supplied to the villagers by Government.

Lastly, I beg to submit that—and it is the most important aspect of the flood problem—the reafforestation of the catchment area should be taken up. Time and again it has been harped upon by all experts that reafforestation and soil coservation programme should be taken up in right earnest. I do not think proper steps have been taken in this regard.

Dr. Savage, the Consultant of the Hirakud Project, had given this S.O.S. to Government at the time of the construction of the Hirakud Project that they should simultaneously take up the question of soil conservation so that all rain water could be properly retained. But I submit that even though some work has been taken up in the Ib valley there has been large-scale denudation of forests in the Umarkot area. Umarkot area is in the Mahanadi basin.

The other day, in reply to a question, the Minister of Rehabilitation had said that thousands of acres of reserve forests have been cleared and have been reclaimed to rehabilitate the refugees. We do not mind receiving the refugees; but they should not be rehabilitated in the Mahanadi basin. There are other areas in the Koraput district like the Malkangiri area. Large rehabilitation can take place in the Malkangiri and other areas in Dandakaranya in the Godavari valley and not in the Umarkot area.

Umarkot area is the source of the Tel river; and experience has shown that tons and tons of muddy water has been washed down the Tel river which has gone and joined the floods in Mahanadi.

Finally, I appeal through you to Government and to the country as a whole that they should rise to the occasion and extend a helping hand to Orissa so that she will be able to stand on her own legs. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the situation created by floods in Orissa recently and the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in Lok Sabha on the 25th August, 1960 and on the 31st August, 1960."

There are some substitute motions and amendments. Hon. Members who desire to move them may do so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends—

(a) that Government do take immediate steps to get the damaged houses in the floods re-constructed;

(b) that Government should pay adequate financial aid to persons who have been rendered homeless by the floods;

(c) that Government should take long term measures so as to lessen the effects of floods in future; and

(d) that a definite All India flood policy be formulated." (1).

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the situation created by floods in Orissa and Punjab recently and the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in Lok Sabha on the 25th August and 3rd September, 1960 respectively." (2).

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the situation created by floods in

[Shri Assar]

Orissa, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh recently and the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in Lok Sabha on the 25th August and 3rd September, 1960 respectively." (3).

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : चेयरमैन साहब, फ्लड्स से जो देश के अन्दर सिचुएशन हुई है उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ दो चार बातें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

यह तो आप सब अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस साल फ्लड्स से तमाम देश में, खास तौर पर उड़ीसा और पंजाब में, कितना नुकसान हुआ है । यह एक बड़ा अहम मामला है और आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि ऐसे कदम उठाये जायें जिस से कि फ्लड्स को रोका जाये ।

जहां तक कि पंजाब का ताल्लुक है इस के बारे में मैं दो तीन बातें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

सब से पहली बात जो कि बहुत जरूरी है वह यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर इस साल जो फ्लड्स आये हैं वह ज्यादातर उन हिस्सों में आये हैं जहां कि अक्सर फ्लड नहीं आया करता । यह बात मैं ने हाउस के सामने इसलिए रखी कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ यह बहुत अहम मामला है । जहां तक मेरा अपना खयाल है पंजाब के अन्दर जो बन्द, एम्बैंकमेंट और ड्रेन बनाये गये हैं वह इसका सब से बड़ा कारण हैं । मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई स्कीम बनायी जाये तो सब से पहले हमें उसके साथ यह सोचना चाहिए कि इस स्कीम का कम्पलीट करने के बाद इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा, इससे क्या फायदा या नुकसान होगा । मिसाल के तौर पर आप ड्रेन नम्बर ८ को ले लें । रोहतक की सिचुएशन आपके सामने मौजूद है और वहां की सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमारी आरमी को भी जाना पड़ा और जो इत्तलाआत अखबारात में आती हैं या वहां जाने से जो पता चला है उससे मालूम होता है कि सिचुएशन अभी तक काबू से बाहर है । इसी तरह से पंजाब के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी यही हालत है । मैं हांसी भी गया था और वहां की हालत मैं ने देखी है और मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि वहां शहर का कुछ हिस्सा और काफी तादाद में मकान पानी में डूब गये हैं, और कितना नुकसान हुआ है इसका अभी तक अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है । इस बात को माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी स्पीच में ३ तारीख को तस्लीम किया था और कहा था कि मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक नुकसान का सही अन्दाजा लगा कर हमारे पास इत्तला नहीं भेजी है । यह एक बड़ा अहम और सीरियस मामला है । इतना नुकसान हो रहा है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट अभी तक यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकी है कि वहां कितना नुकसान हुआ है ।

दूसरी बात जो कि मैं बहुत जरूरी समझता हूं वह यह है कि वहां जो यह फ्लड आये क्या यह कुदरती थे या मैन मेड हैं । यह एक बड़ा अहम प्रश्न है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हाउस के सामने कुछ बातें रखूं और साबित करने की कोशिश करूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो फ्लड्स आये, अगर शुरू से जब से कि स्कीमें बनायी गयीं उन पर विचार किया गया होता तो शायद वहां की यह हालत न होती । मिसाल के तौर पर आप ड्रेन नम्बर ८ को ले लें । उसके अन्दर शुरू में जो पानी छोड़ा गया वह तकरीबन ६०० क्यूसेक्स था । लेकिन आज आप देखें कि २००० क्यूबिक फुट से भी ज्यादा पानी उसके अन्दर छोड़ा जा रहा है । जिस ड्रेन की कैपेसिटी ६०० की है वह २००० कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकता है । उसका क्या असर होगा यह आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं ।

इस के साथ साथ जिस वक्त पंजाब के ऊपर के हिस्से से पानी निकालने की स्कीम बनायी गयी उस वक्त जिन इंजिनियरों के दिमाग में यह स्कीम थी उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि यह पानी जिस इलाके में आगे छोड़ा जा रहा है उसका असर क्या होगा, उसको किस तरीके से यूटीलाइज किया जायेगा । मैं इस बात की मुखालिफत नहीं करता कि कोई रेगूलर कैनाल बना कर उस पानी को काम में लाया जाये । लेकिन इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं सोचा गया । उसका यह असर हुआ कि आज वह तमाम एरिया जहां कभी फ्लड नहीं आया करते थे और जहां के लोग कभी यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते थे कि इस हिस्से में भी फ्लड आ सकता है, वह एरिया आज पानी के अन्दर है । वहां फसलें तबाह हो गयी हैं और काफी से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है ।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तमाम मामले की एन्क्वायरी की जाये और मालूम किया जाये कि वह ड्रेन किस मतलब के लिए बनाया गया है । सब से बेहतरीन तरीका यह था कि उस तमाम पानी को जमुना में छोड़ा जाता क्योंकि पहले भी जो सिलसिला था वह यही था । लेकिन उस पानी को यहां छोड़ा गया और फिर दलील यह दी जाती है कि ऐसा इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि रेवाड़ी, रोहतक और हिसार के सूखे इलाकों को पानी दिया जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त यह स्कीम बनायी गयी थी उस वक्त इस बात को कहा जाता और उस वक्त इस बात को सोच कर इस स्कीम को बनाया जाता । आज चार पांच साल हो गये लेकिन उस ड्रेन का मसला अभी तक तै नहीं हुआ और कोई परमानेंट स्कीम नहीं बनायी गयी । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि तमाम मामले पर विचार किया जाये और या तो रेगुलर कैनाल बनाने की तजवीज की जाये जिससे कि पानी के आगे जाने से किसी किस्म का नुकसान न हो, और अगर यह पासिबिल नहीं है तो उस तमाम पानी को दरिया जमुना में छोड़ा जाये जैसा कि पहले भी होता था ।

हांसी की भी यही सिचुएशन है । माननीय मंत्री भी वहां गये थे । वहां वाटर लॉगिंग का मसला बड़ा अहम था । मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि मैंने खुद वहां जाकर यह समझा कि वहां जो फ्लड्स आये तो उस का क्या कारण था और इसलिए मैं ने यह बात कही ।

इस मसले को हल करने के लिए जो मेन कैनाल थी उस के साथ साथ दायें बायें दोनों तरफ दो ड्रेंस बनाई गईं । उस का क्या नतीजा हुआ ? यह ठीक है कि उस हिस्से में काफी हद तक वाटरलॉगिंग का मसला हल हो गया लेकिन उस वक्त उस पानी को कहां निकाला जाय कैसे उसको युटिलाइज किया जाय और फ्लो बरसात के अन्दर कितना हो सकता है इस बात पर बिलकुल भी विचार नहीं किया गया जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब बारिशें हुईं तो वह तमाम पानी जो कि दोनों ड्रेंस के अन्दर था वह शहर हांसी के अन्दर दाखिल हो गया और काफी से ज्यादा हिस्सा पानी के नीचे आ गया और उससे तमाम फसल वगैरह तबाह हो गई और शहर के अन्दर जो बहुत सी सरकारी इमारतें और स्कूल वगैरह थे उनको भी काफी नुकसान हुआ । यह दो मिसालें मैं ने हाउस के सामने रखीं । मुझे इसके वास्ते इतना दुःख न होता अगर कुदरती बारिश से वहां इतना नुकसान होता और अगर हमारे इंजीनियर्स वक्त पर सोच समझ कर स्कीम बनाते और तमाम मसले पर विचार किया जाता । उसका असर क्या पड़ेगा इस बात को सोच कर तमाम प्रोग्राम बनाया जाता तो पंजाब के काफी हिस्से को इस तबाही से बचाया जा सकता था । इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि इन तमाम मामलों पर विचार किया जाये और पंजाब के अन्दर जो ड्रेन का मसला है और जो कि फ्लड्स का सब से बड़ा कारण है उस पर विचार किया जाय और उसके वास्ते जरूर कोई परमानेंट हल जल्दी निकाला जाय ।

तीसरी बात जो कि मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि रिलीफ और मदद का सवाल भी बड़ा असम है । मैं इस बात

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

को डिनाई नहीं करता कि मदद और रिलीफ के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बन रहा है और कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन आप जो रिलीफ देते हैं मदद देते हैं वह वक्त पर नहीं पहुंच पाती और देखा यह जाता है कि आज अगर आप को १००० रुपये की मदद की जरूरत है तो दस रोज के बाद वह काम २००० रुपये में भी नहीं हो सकता। इस के अन्दर टाइम फैक्टर सबसे बड़ा फैक्टर है जिसको कि कभी नजरअंदाज नहीं होने देना चाहिये। इस के अन्दर डिले नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं ने यह बात इसलिए कही कि जहां तक हांसी का मसला था वहां के मामले को बिलकुल इगनोर कर दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री ने खुद अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि वहां सिचुएशन बहुत सीरियस है। मैं वहां गया और मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी हुई कि वहां सिर्फ पाच फौजी जवान रिलीफ के काम के वास्ते मौजूद थे और आप इससे बखूबी अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस मामले को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जा सकता था। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि इसके लिए जब भी कोशिश की जाय इस ढंग से की जाय कि वक्त पर मदद पहुंचे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाय जिससे कि उसका अच्छा असर हो और ज्यादा नुकसान न हो।

चौथी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इसके लिए रिलीफ का जो प्रोग्राम है उस का तो मैं ने जिक्र कर दिया। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही चाहता हूं कि इसका इंतजाम ठीक करने के लिए और इसको बेहतर बनाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाय और जो नुकसान हुआ है उस का पूरा अंदाजा लगाया जाय और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उस के लिए काफी मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि उस मुश्किल से बचा जा सके।

इस के बाद जहां तक कि आयन्दा प्रोग्राम का ताल्लुक है उस के बारे में मैं ने पहले ही कह दिया कि मेरी सिर्फ इतना ही तजवीज है कि जो वहां की हालत है उस तमाम हालत पर विचार करने के लिए एक इंक्वायरी कमेटी जरूर मुकर्रर की जाय जो कि इन तमाम बातों का अंदाजा लगाये और इस बात पर पहुंचने की कोशिश करे कि आया वहां जो नुकसान हुआ है और फ्लडस आय हैं क्या वह जो बारिशें थीं उनका नतीजा था या जो पंजाब के अन्दर इमबेंकमेंट्स ड्रेंस का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया बगैर सोचे समझे, उसका नतीजा था ताकि यह गलतियां दुबारा न दुहराई जा सकें। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर अपील करता हूं कि इस तमाम मामले पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया जाय और आयन्दा ऐसे कदम उठाय जायें ताकि यह गलतीयां दुहराई न जा सकें और जो इस किस्म की तबाही होती है वह न हो।

मैं यह भी मानता हूं और माननी प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि ऐसे खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिए मुश्किलात का मुकाबला करने के लिए पबलिक कोआपरेशन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर शुरू में कोशिश की जाती तो और भी ज्यादा सहयोग मिल सकता था। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस के लिए आयन्दा ज्यादा से ज्यादा पबलिक कोआपरेशन मिलेगा जिससे कि कम से कम नुकसान हो।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता (झज्जर): जनाब चेअरमैन, मैं मंत्री महोदय को अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में तीन डिवीजन हैं, पटियाला डिवीजन अम्बाला डिवीजन कऔर जालन्धर

डिवीजन । अब पंजाब में जो बाढ़ आई है तो वह जालन्धर डिवीजन में नहीं आई है । फ्लड्स पटियाला डिवीजन में हैं और अम्बाला डिवीजन में हैं । मुझे बदकिस्मती से तमाम फ्लड्स पटियाला के देखने पड़े । एक महीने की इनक्वायरी की चंडीगढ़ से जब कि बारिशें हो रहीं थीं .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या और जगह मसलन करनाल में फ्लड्स नहीं आये ?

Shri P. S. Daulta: Of course it is adjoining part of Jullunder division ..... (*Interruptions.*) There is no floor there.

जिसको फ्लड्स कहते हैं वह पटियाला डिवीजन और अम्बाला डिवीजन में ही आये थे । अब यह बात कि बारिश ज्यादा पड़ी और बारिश की ज्यादती की वजह से थोड़ी सी तकलीफ हो गई लेकिन उसको फ्लड्स कहना दरअसल फ्लड्स की मुश्किलात को शरमिंदा करना है और उस रिलीफ को जो कि फ्लड विकटिम्स् को मिलती उसको मिनिमाइज करना है

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): 30 villages in Karnal have been devastated.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri P. S. Daulta: When his turn comes he may give his views..... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: The Chairman cannot help.

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : मैं पटियाला डिवीजन में गया, अम्बाला डिवीजन में गया और मैं उसकी बिना पर यह कहता हूं कि जालन्धर डिवीजन में मुकाबलतन कम नुकसान हुआ है । अब सरहदी साहब अगर मुझे से इतिफाक नहीं रखते तो मैं इसको हेल्प नहीं कर सकता और सरहदी साहब अपनी राय रखने में आजाद हैं और वह उसको मौका आने पर जाहिर भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं तो वही बतलाऊंगा जोकि मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है और उसे मुझे जिम्मेदारी से हाउस को बतलाना है ।

जनाब चेअरमैन, पंजाब में यह कहना कि कुदरत ने तबाही लाई है यह गलत है । अम्बाला डिवीजन और पटियाला डिवीजन में जो कुछ हुआ वह तमाम का तमाम मैन मेड है । जो तबाही की लिस्ट मिनिस्टर साहब ने दीं मोहतरम बुजुर्ग ने दी वह अधूरी है । मिसाल की तौर पर रोहतक में एक टाउन है झज्जर जहां की एक मस्जिद बारिश में गिर पड़ी और उसके नीचे तीन आदमी दब कर मर गये । हम ने कहा कि यह फ्लड्स विकटिम्स् हैं तो उन्होंने इससे एग्री नहीं किया और कहा कि यह तो ऐक्सीडेंट हो गया । कोई डूब गया जैसे कि मंडी में कुछ लोग डूब गये तो उन्होंने उसको ऐकनालेज नहीं किया और कौलरा से जो मरे उनको भी फ्लड्स विकटिम्स् एकनौलेज नहीं किया । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अंदाजा लगाने में गलती की गई ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सड़कें बनाना और नहरें बनाना यह बड़ा अच्छा काम है लेकिन इंजीनियर्स की इनएफिशिएंसी के बायस जो नेचुरल फ्लो पानी का है वह रोक दिया गया और यह तबाही लाने में सबसे बड़ा कारण बनी । अब पटियाला डिवीजन का बहुत सारा हिस्सा, हांसी और अम्बाला डिवीजन बारिश को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । यह वाटर लौगिंग पंजाब की एक बड़ी प्राबलम है । जब लोग पंजाब की प्राबलम का

[श्री प्र० सिं० दोलता]

जिक्र करते हैं तो गलती से पंजाब की प्राबलम को कम्युनल ताकतों का आउटबर्स्ट कह देते हैं और ऐसा कहना शहर के चन्द लोगों का शुगल होगया है। पंजाब के मेहनतकश किसान आज जिस प्राबलम में इनवौलव्ड हैं वह वाटर लौगिंग की प्राबलम है और फ्लड्स की प्राबलम है जो कि हर साल उनके सामने पेश आती हैं । लेकिन शहरी आदमियों की कुछ तहरीकें इस हकीकत को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से छिपाये रखती हैं । पंजाब में बाढ़ें अब एक सालाना बीमारी बन गयी हैं । इस बार जो फ्लड्स आये हैं वह पहले से ज्यादा हैं लेकिन हर साल यह फ्लड्स आते हैं और फ्लड्स की यह हालत है उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट आई होगी । अब जनाब चेअरमैन, मैंने वह नज्जारा देखा है । पानी उवर से आ रहा है संगरूर की परली तरफ से और नीचे लोग बांध लगा कर बैठे हैं बंदूकें और सोटियां हाथ में लिए हुए और कुछ कहते हैं कि हम काटेंगे और कुछ उसके मुखालिफ तो दो, तीन जगह डिस्ट्रिक्ट की जनूब की तरफ वहां तीन आदमी जान से मार दिये गये गांव की आपस की लड़ाई में कि हम पानी नहीं काटने देंगे । वे फ्लड विक्टिम नहीं हैं । उनकी रिपोर्ट होगी थाने में कि गांव के दो जाट लड़ कर मरे । फ्लड विक्टिम्ज की लिस्ट में वे नहीं आयेंगे । इस वक्त पंजाब में वाटर-लागिंग और करेक्ट लैवलिंग, ये दो प्राबलम्ज हैं । यह ठीक है कि रोहतक शहर के लोगों ने मुबालगा-आमेजी से काम लिया है । यह ठीक है कि वहां के लोगों ने तआवुन नहीं दिया—कुछ ने दिया, खास तौर पर कुछ नौजवानों ने दिया । लेकिन इसके मानी ये नहीं हैं कि रोहतक के देहात में, हांसी टाउन में, या दूसरे कस्बों में बरबादी नहीं हुई । गोहाना तो बिल्कुल बरबाद हो गया है । रोहतक टाउन तो सब से कम बरबाद हुआ है । यह मेरी खुशकिस्मती है कि वहां मेरा अपना मकान है इस को इतनी पब्लिसिटी मिली, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे हैरानी होती है कि रोहतक टाउन पर इतना एम्फ़ेसिस क्यों कर रखा है । श्री पी० के० देव ने वहां आर्मी भेजने के लिए कानग्रैचलेट किया । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आर्मी पंजाब में कहीं नहीं गई जहां फ्लड है । आर्मी पंजाब में रोहतक टाउन में गई, जो सड़क पर वाके है । वह फ्लड को रोकने नहीं गई । फ्लड का वाटर, जो रोहतक टाउन के लो लाइंग एरिया में जाना था, उसको वहां जाने के बजाये किसानों के खेतों में फेंकने के लिये, आगे चलता करने के लिए आर्मी वहां गई है । यह कहना कि आर्मी रोहतक में फ्लड से फ़ाइट कर रही है, झूठ है । रोहतक टाउन के बाजारों में पानी न जाने पाये, किसानों की खेती को बरबाद करने के लिए, उसको आगे फेंकने के लिए आर्मी गई है । फ्लड को आर्मी फाइट नहीं कर रही है । मैं परसों आर्मी हैडक्वार्टर्ज से एक बड़े सीनियर आफ़िसर को ले कर गया । वह हैरान रह गया, जब मैंने झज्जर की वह जगह दिखाई, जहां ड्रेन नम्बर ८ पड़ती है और साहिबी नदी दूसरी तरफ से आती है । मैं ने कहा कि चलो, किश्ती में ही चल कर देख लो । उस ने कहा कि **आई कैनाट रिस्क माई लाइफ,** इस ८५ मील की झील में मैं दाखिल नहीं हो सकता हूं । आज रोहतक के बाजारों में सिर्फ़ इतना पानी है कि जो एक साधारण गांव के खेतों में है । लेकिन जो पब्लिसिटी रोहतक टाउन को मिली है, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि देहात में जितनी रिलीफ जानी थी, वह सारी खिच कर रोहतक में आ गई । वहां पर साढ़े पांच बजे फ्लड कमेटी की रोज मीटिंग होती है । मैंने पहले ही दिन कहा था कि मैंने दूसरी जमायत में पढ़ा था कि वाटर कीप्स इट्स लैवल । वह तो लैबल में जायगा । जब तक ड्रेन का लैवल है, इस लो लाइंग एरिया में पानी आयगा । आप इसको छोड़ें और लोगों को लो लाइंग एरिया से रेसक्यू

करें और दूसरे इलाकों, गोहाना वगैरह को संभालें । लेकिन वहां का डी० सी० उसको डिब्रूगढ़ बनाने पर तुला हुआ है । कुछ वोकल आदमियों की फ़ाल्स रिपोर्ट्स इस सिलसिले में दी गई हैं । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वहां पांच हजार की आर्मी इकट्ठी कर ली है । क्या क्रेडिट है ? मैं दाद देता हूं, जो आर्मी ने काम किया । थोड़ा नहीं किया । वहां एक एस० पी० बेचारे खड़े रहे, और भी खड़े रहे, लेकिन सच्ची बात यह है कि रोहतक टाउन में जो लो लाइंग एरिया है, उस में वह लैवल पहुंच चुका है, जो ड्रेन नम्बर ८ में है । उससे ज्यादा पानी रोहतक टाउन में आ नहीं सकता । उससे कम मिलिटरी वाले कर नहीं सकते । यह जो सात हजार का तमाशा है, यह फ़ोटो वोटो सब बेकार हैं । कितने अरसे से हम चिल्लाते रहे हैं कि रोहतक टाउन पर कनसेन्ट्रेट न करो ।

अब मैं ड्रेन नम्बर ८ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं सात साल से उस के खिलाफ जुटा हुआ हूं । मैंने कई दीवानी दावे भी किये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी हो और जिन लोगों ने यह बंगल किया है, उन को वाकायदा सजा मिले । रोहतक के शुमाल की तरफ से गोहाना तहसील में बरसाती नाला शुरू होता है, मामूली सा, छोटा सा नाला, जिसका नाम ड्रेन नम्बर ८ है । यह बरसाती नाला तहसील झज्जर में जा कर खत्म होता है, लेकिन वह किसी दरिया, समुन्दर या झील में नहीं गिरता है । यह बरसाती नाला पांच हजार बरस से नहीं तो दो हजार बरस से चलता रहा है । किसी के दिमाग़ में यह स्कीम आई कि रेवाड़ी के ऊंचे हिस्से को पानी दिया जा सकता है । कैसे ? इस ड्रेन में अम्बाला, करनाल की तरफ की और ड्रेनें डाल दी जायें । उस वक्त मैं पार्लियामेंट का नहीं, असेम्बली का मेम्बर था । जिले की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कमेटी जो होती है, उसकी मीटिंग में जो कहा गया, पंजाब एसेम्बली के दूसरे मेम्बरों की जो तकरीरें हुई हैं, उनको मैं लाकर दिखा सकता हूं । वे हाउस में चिल्लाये कि खुदारा, तहसील रोहतक और झज्जर को न डुबोओ । कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रेजिडेंट की तकरीर मौजूद है । साबिक मिनिस्टर, चौधरी शेरसिंह की तकरीर है । पंजाब एसेम्बली के तमाम मेम्बरों ने कहा कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ को चौड़ा न किया जाये और करनाल और अम्बाला का पानी इसमें न डाला जाए, ६०० क्यूसिक का यह नाला है, अगर इसमें और पानी डाल दिया गया, तो आगे कोई लेक नहीं है, दरिया नहीं, समुन्दर नहीं है, इसलिये यह पानी आगे चल कर लोगों को डुबोयेगा ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह गलत है कि पहले रोहतक में ब्रीच हुआ ? रोहतक में ब्रीच होने से पहले छः ब्रीच हो चुके थे और सातवां ब्रीच टाउन के पास हुआ । उन छः ब्रीचिज ने तहसील गोहाना, कैथल और हिसार की वह हालत कर दी थी कि बड़ौदा बटाना एक गांव है, उसके साढ़े ग्यारह मील के फासले तक मुरदा फूंकने की जगह नहीं थी । हैजा हो जाने से बहुत आदमी मरे थे। गुड़ की कड़ाहियों में लाशें डालकर और उसमें तेल डालकर आग लगा दी जाती थी । हकु ; ; एन्क्वायरी करे कि यह बात सच है या गलत है । लेकिन डी० सी० ने कहा कि यह नार्मल फीचर है, यह पानी बहा ही करता है बरसात में । बदकिस्मती से चौधरी रणबीर सिंह को चोट लगी हुई है । उनका गांव बहुत बड़ा गांव है । तकरीबन सारे गांव डूब गये गोहाना में । उसके साथ सब गांव, जो मैंने पंडित जी को दिखाये हवाई जहाज में, भी डूब गये । श्री पंजाबराव देशमुख हमारे साथ थे । वह यह देख कर हैरान हुये कि यह कितना झठा इल्जाम है कि रोहतक के लोगों ने मदद नहीं की । गांव के बाहर पानी खड़ा है आठ नौ फीट और गांव सूखा और ड्राई है । उन बहादुर लोगों ने बाहर बांध बांधा और अन्दर से पानी

(श्री० प्रा० सिं० दौलता)

फका । फसल बरबाद हुई, लेकिन गांव में पानी नहीं भरने दिया गया । अगर रोहतक के बाजारों के लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया और भाग गये, तो वे बुजदिल हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि रोहतक के बहादुरों ने फ्लड में मदद नहीं की, उन बहादुरों के साथ बे-इंसाफी है, जो रोहतक और हिसार के देहात में फैले हुये हैं । हवाई जहाज से एक गांव भी ऐसा नहीं दिखाई दिया, जहां गांव के लोगों ने गांव की आबादी में पानी जाने दिया हो । हां, जो बहुत लो लाइंग थे, वे डूब गये । उन लोगों ने दो तीन मील बाहर डेरे डाल दिये । वे दिल्ली या झज्जर नहीं गये । यह जो प्राबलम है, वह उस वोकल अरवनाइट का है, जो बोलना ज्यादा जानता है, और प्रैस में फोटो निकलवाना जानता है । रोहतक की जनता ने फ्लड्ज का मुकाबला डट कर किया है । नेहरूजी या श्री मेनन का यह इल्जाम गलत है कि वे भाग गये । हां, रोहतक के बाजारों में से तो भागने ही थे । वहां अफवाह फैलेगी, तो लोग भागेंगे ही । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रोहतक के लोग फ्लड्ज से नहीं भागे । एक चौथाई हिस्से में तीन, चार फीट से ज्यादा पानी नहीं है । प्रैस की सनसनीखेज न्यूज ने यह कह कह कर कि मारे गये, मारे गये, आ गया, आ गया, लोगों को भगा दिया । रोहतक में मेरा घर है । मैं रोज मीटिंग अटेंड करने जाता हूं । रोहतक से ज्यदा तो हांसी की बरबादी हुई है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उस ड्रेन में सात सौ क्यूसिक वाटर जिन इंजीनियरों ने हमारे प्रोटेस्ट के बावजूद, कौंसिल और असेम्बली में आवाज उठाये जाने के बावजूद डाला है, वे ही इस बरबादी के जिम्मेदार हैं । वह पानी झज्जर में कहीं झील में नहीं जाता है । आर्मी ने इन पांच सात दिनों में जो एचीवमेंट की है, वह यह है कि जो पानी रोहतक में जाना था, उसको आगे देहात में फैंक दिया । यह कोई साल्यूशन नहीं है । आखिर देहात के लोग भी आदमी हैं । इस पानी ने यह गुस्ताखी की कि सातवीं बार वह रोहतक के पास टूट गया । वर्ना पहले वह छः बार देहात में टूटा था, छः ब्रीचिज हो चुके थे, किसी ने आर्मी नहीं बुलाई थी । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रोहतक की फ्लड प्राबलम सिर्फ रोहतक टाउन की प्राबलम नहीं है । एक भी मकान नहीं गिरा । वहां आये दिन बारिश होती है । लेकिन जहां ड्रेन नम्बर ८ गिरता है, वहां बहुत बरबादी हुई है । मैं एक बड़े सीनियर आर्मी आफिसर को दिखा कर लाया हूं । डी० सी० की रिपोर्ट उसने आर्मी में भेज दी थी कि मेरा इलाका ठीक है, देहात का मेरा इलाका ठीक है और साहबी नदी और ड्रेन नम्बर ८ का जहां टकराव हुआ है, वह बड़ी भारी झील है, अगर किसी को शौक है झील में सैर करने को, तो वह देख सकता है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देहात का कोई कच्चा मकाननहीं है, जो न गिर चुका हो और बीमारियां फैली हुई हैं । डी सी० की रिपोर्ट के क्या मानी हैं ? मैंने परसों शाम उससे पूछा कि आज उन्नीस दिन आपको रोहतक से निकले हो गये, यह रिपोर्ट जिसकी नक्ल मैं आर्मी हैडक्वार्टर्स से लाया हूं, आपने किस बिना पर दी है । हम लोग पिछले उन्नीस दिनों से देहात में हैं और रोहतक जिले में फिर रहे हैं, क्या हम बे-ईमान हैं ? उन अफसरान को, जिन्होंने वजीर इरिगेशन की खुशामद करने के लिये इस ड्रेन में रोहतक और करनाल का सारा पानी डाल दिया, उनको सजा दी जाये । यह हुकूमत डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट पर जोर दे, वर्ना यह हाउस जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी के लिये जोर देगा ।

14 hrs.

पंजाब का सूबा अनाज पैदा करके आपको देता है । अनाज पैदा करके दूसरे कुछ सूबे भी देते होंगे लेकिन पंजाब भी काफी अनाज पैदा करके आपको देता है । लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जो सिपाही पंजाब पैदा करके आपको देता है, उस तरह के सिपाही दूसरे सूबे पैदा करके नहीं दे सकते हैं । श्री

मेनन ने एक बार कहा था कि मशीन का युग आ गया है, यह साइंटिफिक एज है, वैपंस की एज है। उन वैपंस को चलाने के लिये उनका इस्तेमाल करने के लिये जिस तरह के लोगों की, जिस तरह के सिपाहियों की जरूरत है, वे पंजाब ही आपको दे सकता है। अगर आपका यही रवैया रहा तो जो रिक्रूटिंग वेस है आदमियों की वह खत्म हो जायेगी। यह न समझ लीजिये कि जो चार पांच आदमी लम्बे चौड़े आप यहां देख रहे हैं ये इसी तरह से आगे भी चलेंगे, इस तरह के आदमी धीरे धीरे खत्म हो जायेंगे, यह जो नस्ल है यह खत्म हो जायेगी...

[شری اے - ایم طارق - دیوان چند شرما جی بھی پنجاب کے ہی ہیں]

श्री अ० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : दीवान चन्द शर्मा जी भी पंजाब के ही हैं।

Shri P. S. Daulta: He is not a Punjabi. Punjabi means rural Punjabi; 'Dehati' Punjabi. A bania is a bania; whether in Madras or Punjab. What difference does it make?

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की जो बहादुर नस्ल है वह धीरे धीरे खत्म होती जा रही है। पंजाब के लोग बड़े पीसफुल हैं, बड़े पुर-अमन हैं, मुल्क के बड़े वफादार हैं। वे अगर कोई एजीटेशन भी करते हैं तो उसको भी पीसफुली चलाते हैं। अगर कोई बेवकूफी भी करते हैं, तो भी पुरअमन रहते हैं। १५००० आदमी जेल वे भेज सकते हैं लेकिन बंगाल और असम की तरह से कोई हरकत नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे बहादुर हैं, रिसपैक्टेबल पंजाबी कौम है और अगर वह आपकी वजह से बरबाद होती है तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। आये साल वहां फ्लड आ रहे हैं लेकिन कोई उनको रोकने की कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रांट जो आप पंजाब को दे सकते हैं दें और पंजाब की मदद करें।

श्री पदम् देव (चम्बा) : सभापति महोदय नदियों के संबंध में यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे बरदान भी हैं और अभिशाप भी हैं। नदियों के कारण हमारा देश हरा भरा और सर-सब्ज भी है और कभी कभी नदियां उच्छृंखल जब हो जाती हैं तो हमारी जो जो योजनायें हैं, वे धरी की धरी रह जाती हैं, वे बरबाद हो जाती हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो अभी बाढ़ आई है, उस तरह की बाढ़ पहले कभी नहीं आई। यह बाढ़ सरकार की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण आई है। यह कोई भगवान की तरफ से अभिशाप का नतीजा नहीं है। हिमाचल में जो जंगल हैं, उनको जिस वक्त काटा जाता है, तो जो मलबा होता है, वह वहीं पर पड़ा रहने दिया जाता है, उसको इधर उधर करने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। जब बारिश होती है तो पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है और उसका परिणाम बाढ़ों के रूप में सामने आता है। इस तरह की बाढ़ न केवल हिमाचल को बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां जहां उन नदियों का संबंध होता है, नुक्सान पहुंचाती है। साथ ही साथ हिमाचल में जंगलों को बड़ी बेदर्दी से काटा जा रहा है। जब से हम आजाद हुये हैं तब से कोई नये वृक्ष तो लगाये नहीं जा रहे हैं, पुराने काटे जा रहे हैं और इसका परिणाम यह है कि बाढ़ें आती हैं। जब भारी वर्षा होती है तो पानी सीधे नीचे आता है और नीचे आकर जहां हिमाचल की अच्छी जमीन को उसकी मिट्टी को बहा ले जाता है, वहां बाढ़ भी आती है।

इसी तरीके से हिमाचल में जहां सड़कें और पुल बन रहे हैं उसकी ठीक ढंग से योजना न होने के कारण जमीन कटती है और उसके पश्चात् जमीन गिर करके बाढ़ लाने के परिणाम में हमारे सामने आती है। जहां पर कूलें बन रही हैं, उनका भी यही हाल है। पहले इस देश में जो इंजीनियर लोग थे या ठेकेदार थे, वे जब सड़कें बनाते थे, कूलें खोदते थे तो उसके अन्दर एक विशेष शर्त होती थी कि अगर गलत तरीके से कोई काम हुआ तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

[श्री पद्म देव]

उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये जाते थे। लेकिन जब से हम आजाद हुये हैं, सबको आजादी मिल गई है कि चाहे कोई किधर से ही सड़कें निकाले, किधर से ही कूलें बनाये, किधर से ही ड्रेनेज बनाये। सबको खुली छुट्टी है। इससे देश तबाह होता है। इस तरह की चीजों को कोई आज पूछने वाला नहीं है। जब कोई इस तरह की घटनायें घट जाती हैं तो सारा ब्लेम कुदरत के सिर पर मढ़ा जाता है कुछ और तरह से उसको किसी पर डालने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है।

एक बात यह भी है कि जो भूमि अकृषि योग्य पहले समझी जाती है, वहां पर भी आज बड़े जोरशोर से खेती हो रही है और एक होड़ सी लगी हुई है जिसके कारण जमीन पोली हो जाती है और जब वर्षा होती है तो बाढ़ आती है और वह हिमाचल को ही बरबाद नहीं करती बल्कि दूसरों की बरबादी का कारण भी बनती है।

अभी हाल में जो मंडी में बाढ़ आई है उसका सब से बड़ा कारण एक सड़क और एक पुल है। सुकेती खड एक नदी है, उसके पानी को रोका गया और थोड़े से आउटलेट थे। जिस वक्त बरसात में रात को बड़ी भारी वर्षा हुई तो उस वक्त पहले तो पानी रुका और बाद में पानी टूटा और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितने भी उसके इर्दगिर्द गांव थे, वे सब के सब पानी में डूब गये, नष्ट भ्रष्ट हो गये। इस समय तो ठीक तरह से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कितनी जानें गई हैं और कितनी सम्पत्ति का नुक्सान हुआ है। हमारे जो लोकल वर्कर हैं, जिन्होंने कि वहां काम किया है उनका कहना यह है कि ४० लाख के करीब का नुक्सान हुआ है और ६५ जानें गई हैं। अखबारों में अनुमान यह लगाया जा रहा है कि २५० के करीब आदमी मरे हैं। या १५० के करीब मरे हैं। लेकिन ये सरकारी फिगर्स नहीं हैं। अभी तक वहां पर किसी किस्म का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया। वहां के उपराज्यपाल ने, ऐसा कहा जाता है, हैलीकोप्टर के लिये दरख्वास्त की है और अगर वह दे दिया गया तो वह जाकर उस इलाके का निरीक्षण करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक जो गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों से खबरें प्राप्त हुई हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि ६५ जानें गई हैं और ४० लाख के करीब सम्पति का नुक्सान हुआ है। वहां पर जितने मकान थे वे सब के सब मिट्टी के थे गिर चुके हैं। उन मकानों में ज्यादातर मुजारे लोग रहते थे। उन गरीबों का उसके बाद से कोई सहारा नहीं रहा, उनके पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं रहे, उनके पास जो थोड़ा बहुत अनाज था, बीज था या दूसरी वस्तुयें थीं, या थोड़े बहुत कपड़े थे वे सब बरबाद हो गये हैं। जो बाढ़ वहां अब आई है वैसी बाढ़ इतिहास बताता है या वहां के जो बूढ़े लोग हैं वे बताते हैं, पहले कभी नहीं आई। बूढ़े लोग बताते हैं कि न तो उन्होंने इस किस्म की बाढ़ पहले कभी देखी है और न ही इस तरह की बाढ़ की बात उन्होंने अपने पूर्वजों से सुनी है। इस बाढ़ का सब से बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर आता है और अगर आप इसकी जांच करें तो यह तथ्य सिद्ध हो जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा भारत सरकार से और हिमाचल सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो फौरी कदम उठाये जाने हैं, वे जल्दी से उठाये जाने चाहियें। इस वक्त वहां जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोगों को अन्न दिया जाये, औषधियों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, कम्बल लोगों को दिये जायें, टैंट्स लगाये जायें। लोगों के पास मकान नहीं हैं, खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है। वह इलाका कुछ गर्म है, मलेरिया जैसी बीमारियां भी वहां फैलती हैं और बहुत संभव है कि हैजा इत्यादि भी फैल जाये। इस वास्ते सरकार को चाहिये कि फौरन ही वहां पर सहायता कार्य शुरू करे। यह तो आज करने की चीजें हैं। कल जो करने की चीजें हैं वे ये हैं कि मकान बनाने के लिये सबसिडी दीजिये, लकड़ी

लोगों को मुफ्त दी जाये ताकि लोग रहने के लिये मकान बना सकें । सर्दियां आ रही हैं और अगर इन चीजों का प्रबन्ध अतिशीघ्र न किया गया तो लोगों के ऊपर बड़ी भारी मुसीबत आ पड़ेगी और लोग अपने आपको सम्भाल नहीं पायेंगे । बीज इत्यादि का उनके लिये प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये तथा और जो उनकी आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये ।

लोगों के पास जो बैल थे वे खत्म हो गये हैं, समाप्त हो गये हैं भूमि सारी खत्म हो गई है फ्लड के कारण और इन चीजों का भी उनके लिये प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये ।

आगे के लिये जो कार्य करने को हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । बाढ़ों के जो कारण मैं आपको बता चुका हूं उन कारणों पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये और बाढ़ें न आ सकें, ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये । उस नदी के कारण उस इलाके में पहले भी एक बार ऐसा हुआ था और बाढ़ आई थी लेकिन उस वक्त वहां पर मिनिस्टरी थी और उसने फौरन बांध वगैरह बांध दिये थे और कुछ अर्से तक ऐसी घटनायें नहीं घटी थीं । लेकिन यह तो मैंने जैसे कहा पुल बांध दिया और एक सड़क निकाल दी जिसके कारण पानी रुक गया और उस पानी के कारण वहां पर बाढ़ आई । मैं चाहता हूं कि आइंदा के लिये सरकार इस किस्म की योजना बनायें जिससे कि नदी का परमानेंट बहाव जो है वह ठीक ठीक चैनल से हो ताकि जो उपजाऊ भूमि है वह काम में आ सके और इस किस्म की घटना भी भविष्य में न घटने पाये । यदि सुकेती खड को इस तरह से ठीक चैनल से ले जाने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि भूमि बच जायेगी और उसमें खेती आदि ठीक तरह से की जा सकेगी । अभी तो नदी और भूमि तकरीबन एक ही तल पर है । उसके लिये अभी तक कोई चैनल नहीं बनाया गया । उसमें हमेशा बहुत थोड़ा पानी रहता है । पानी वहां पर बरसात के दिनों में ही जमा होता है । इसके चारों तरफ पहाड़ हैं । जैसे मैंने कहा वहां जंगल कट चुके हैं और उसके कारण पानी एकदम से इकट्ठा हो जाता है । यह पानी भी रात को इकट्ठा हुआ और जो बाढ़ आई वह भी रात के समय आई । रात को लोग सोये हुये थे और सोये सोये ही वे काल के गाल में चले गये । उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों को भाग कर जान बचाने तक का मौका नहीं मिला । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार फौरन उन लोगों को बसाने का प्रबन्ध करे । बाकी देश में तो लोग पढ़े लिखे है । जैसा अभी चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि इतना नुक्सान नहीं हुआ जितना शोर हुआ, लेकिन वहां तो कोई बोलने वाला नहीं, कोई वहां की खबर लेने वाला नहीं, कोई शोर शराबे की बात नहीं । माना कि सरकार की तरफ से हेलिकाप्टर की मांग हो रही है, लेकिन वहां तो लोग मर भी चुके हैं, पानी भी उतर गया है और कहीं पता नहीं कि उन के साथ क्या क्या गुजरी । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस जगह के लिये भी थोड़ा ध्यान करे और उसके लिये प्रबन्ध करे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि पुनः वह उस इलाके की ओर ध्यान दे और जो भी सहायता उस इलाके की हो सकती है उसे करने की कृपा करे ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again floods have enveloped many parts of India. This year, it is not only abnormal flood, but in almost every place—at least I know in Orissa—this year's flood has been unprecedented. In Orissa, there are about 500 breaches—major and minor—in the roads. I am reading out the official figures. I am sure my friends like Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, who have gone there, will be able to tell us whether it is even more than 500 breaches. In 166 places, rivers and canal embankments have been

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damaged. 1 lakh people are living in a homeless state and 20 to 30 lakh acres of crops have been damaged. 50 per cent of the crops of Orissa have been lost.

Just now we have heard about the situation in Punjab. 2 or 3 districts have been enveloped in these floods. In Himachal Pradesh, 140 people have been killed. These are the official figures, but actually sometimes it is much more. In Orissa 49 people have died according to official figures. But it may be much more. I am basing myself on official figures. Lastly in Bihar there is the district of Darbhanga which has also become affected with floods.

When the Prime Minister spoke yesterday, he said that much of it is exaggerated. Today there is a new angle being brought into every discussion. Everything seems to be exaggerated. In regard to the Assam situation, newspapers are supposed to have exaggerated. In the question of floods, there too it is exaggeration. I would like to know what the Government was doing, specially when we had a small discussion on the calling attention notice on Orissa floods. We are told that till the M.Ps. from Orissa went to see the Prime Minister, on August 24, he did not have much information at all about the floods. Yet, we are told by our Orissa friends that on the 15th August, already the railway trucks were covered with water and the Calcutta papers already flashed the news on the 15th and 16th August. What is the news that our Central Government has? We are told we have to function through the State Governments. No doubt it is so. But in regard to Assam, we find that such terrible happenings took place and yet the Government did not know; the Central Government did not move. Here in regard to the floods, the same thing happened. Till the 24th, we are told they did not know very much.

After Shri P. K. Deo asks:

> "After the S.O.S. was received from the State Government to the Central Government, may I know what concrete steps were taken by this Government in that regard?"

—before the S.O.S. was received, he had no information—the Prime Minister replies:

> "I have no idea whatsoever."

This is the type of things that really cause concern to this House. Apart from the question of the lateness of the news, I think the way the Prime Minister spoke causes concern. He says, "I am not afraid of floods". He said this again and again earlier when the Assam floods and West Bengal floods took place. He said, "I am not afraid of floods; after all, there is a good side and a bad side. The good side is, we have more alluvium spread on the soil".

Nobody is afraid of floods in absolute terms. But when one sees the havoc that it creates in the way of homelessness and loss of life, one is afraid. I know in West Bengal we had a bad flood last year. Do you know that even today if you go to the villages, with all the publicity of build-your-own-house schemes, you will find that those homeless people are living in the same destitute condition? You go to the schools which have been levelled down as a result of the floods. You write and write to the district headquarters or to the State Government; nothing is done till today.

Take the question of destruction of crops. My friends here may not agree that Orissa is a surplus State, but it is one of the very few States which has a little more by way of agricultural production than any other State. Now, Punjab and Orissa have been hit by floods. This is a very serious thing. What are we to do about this? At least immediately if we can believe that the Government will quickly

provide *dalua* and *rani* seeds which are quick-growing seeds, which will produce paddy and other crops, then for the time being at least, the poor farmer would be able to do something. But we know even that is not being done. That will come when the whole season is over. From all these points of view, people are afraid of floods, because they wreak vengeance on them, their families and on the entire national economy.

Now, the Prime Minister says,

> "What can we do? Here are these floods which came with amazing suddenness."

It is not a question of amazing suddenness. It is a question of floods becoming worse year after year. The Prime Minister says, "not all the magic of the modern world" can stop Nature's course. Again he says:

> "What can be done is to regulate them, see that they do less damage and more good."

He says, "the drainage should be good". It is just the opposite. We are seeing that in every place every year the flood is more devastating than the year before. I can specially speak of the delta areas, areas near the sea mouth, as the rivers come down into the plains.

One question is being raised at every stage. The silting up of the rivers is proceeding at such a fast rate that even with some amount of water which used to go down the hills earlier, we have more devastation, because these rivers themselves cannot contain the water. This is a very very important aspect. Every time we raise it, we are told, we are doing research about it in the Poona station. We have got our rain gauges and we are gauging the water. After two years, the same answer comes. This is a very important question. What about the desilting of the rivers? Without that, floods are not going to be reduced, because I know they cannot be solved completely.

About the reservoirs, I do not know so much about Hirakud, but I certainly know about the DVC reservoirs. They were made as a flood-control measure and the water was to be used for the purpose of irrigation and power. Now what has happened? As a result of the building of these reservoirs another thing has happened that during the winter months, when actually the volume of water used to go down and scour to the lower reaches of the rivers, nowadays that is not being done, as a result of which the desilting process becomes even more difficult and more retarded. So, this question of desilting is a very important problem.

Of course, we have sometimes raised the question of dredging because we do not know what else to suggest. Our Government does not tell us what are the flood-control measures they are taking, except building reservoirs. After building the reservoirs, they tell us—Shri Hathi tells us—every State has a master plan. But let us know what is contained in the master plan. We know the reservoirs and we know the afforestation programmes. We suggest, at least dredge out the mouths of the rivers. We are told that this is something which cannot be done because it is too expensive.

As far as Punjab and Delhi are concerned, there is another peculiar thing that we hear every time. When we talk of the drainage in other parts of India, we say that the excess water cannot be thrown out by the rivers and there is no outlet. Here the sullage and the sewerage get mixed up with it, that is, the drainage in the pipes. The entire sullage system and the sewerage system seem to be very defective. It happened in Delhi and, this time, it happened in Rohtak. This is not floods but this is another fantastic thing. I even say it is really a disgraceful piece of work and the hon. Minister should explain as to how is it that such a scandalous and, shall I say, even criminal thing can be allowed to happen in a town like Rohtak. There is also the question of

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waterlogging here, and the question of water-logging has been raised in this House again and again. Large areas in Punjab, we are told, have become water-logged.

Now what is it that we are going to do about it? Is it that we lay ourselves in the hands of God and say "whatever is to be, is to be"? Then, of course, we do not need a Ministry, we do not need a research centre and we do not need the Central Water and Power Commission. We want to know what is going to happen. The more you have these canals, the more you have these reservoirs, it seems the level of water in Punjab is rising. It is a very serious thing and this question of water-logging again has been an additional difficulty adding to the flood devastation.

Then there is the question of the total plan. There must be a total plan. We should not only talk about a master plan for each State. Actually what happens? When people see flood waters coming in, in desperation they raise the bunds. Since they cannot do anything else, they raise the bunds. Because, they feel that is the only way to save their crops in that particular area. They do not do it properly and may be they do not do it in the right way and at the right place. As a result of it, further complications arise about drainage. What is your total plan? I am told that in Orissa after the 1955 floods there was an expert committee. I think it was a State committee. How far did our Central Government help them in this? I believe the committee has not yet submitted its report and now once again Orissa is in the midst of another big flood.

We are told that we are spending money. For example, I am told that, as far as Orissa is concerned, in the First Plan they were allotted Rs. 4 crores for this work. It was reduced later to Rs. 2 crores and actually they spent Rs. 1.17 crores. Even this amount, I am told, has been spent on two works, which have been wiped out by this one flood. Now, what is it that we are doing? Are we really having a plan? Do we really know what we are about today? We quite agree with the Prime Minister that we cannot wipe out floods just by one stroke of the pen or by a magic wand. But, certainly, when the situation becomes worse year after year, we must ask what is it that we are doing about drainage, how are we tackling this question of desilting, how are we tackling this question of water-logging and what are we doing about the sullage and sewerage system. These are the questions that have to be replied to by the hon. Minister in his reply.

Not only that. In Orissa—I again refer to Orissa because we come from that part of India, the eastern part—every year it happens; there is no doubt about it. But in British times, I am told, they at least used to take some precautions. It is no use saying that it suddenly came up. These floods in Orissa were there even earlier. But in British times, I am told, about the 15th of June all the district magistrates and all the local officers used to meet together and decide the places at which the embankments have become weak, the places at which bridges must be strengthened and the breaches must be stopped, what things they should take cognizance of, how they are going to fight it, how are they going to attend to the repairs and how relief work must be attended to. After independence, no such thing is being done. There is a sense of complacency, I would rather say callousness, about it.

Then there is the question of relief. As far as Orissa is concerned, the towns are not affected in that way. But, certainly, thousands of acres of land, and villages after villages have been completely submerged. So, the people are living in a worse situation. So, at least doles should be given till test relief measures are instituted. Also, medical relief should be given.

I do not know how much relief work has been done by the social welfare organisations and what assistance Government have given to Orissa in this matter. Also, there is the question of subsidising the price of rice, as there is no such thing as rationing in that place the need is to give cheap rations, open golas. Another very important thing is, as water moves away, the peasants must be supplied with *Dalua* and *Rani* seeds in time. Also, they must be granted taccavi loans for the rabi crops; the land rescue should be exempted. These are some of the important relief measures. But, above all, there must be a total plan for fighting these floods. We want to know what the Government are doing about these important measures.

It is no use just telling us, or preaching to the people, that these are inevitable. A situation in which we depend for everything on God, we are not prepared to accept. When we accept planning, when we say that we are going to do something about agricultural production, then, certainly, we have to tell the people that we are doing something, if not to eliminate, at least to reduce the severity of the floods and year by year we are going towards the ideal of eliminating these floods.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, अभी आपने उड़ीसा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश का जिक्र सुना और कल पंडित जी की तकरीर भी सुनी जिसकी आज हमारी बहिन श्रीमती रेणुचक्रवर्ती ने तनकीद की है।

मैं सबसे अव्वल गवर्नमेंट का और खास तौर से पंडित नेहरू का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने एक ऐसी मुसीबत के वक्त में रोहतक के वास्ते इतनी बड़ी मदद भेजी, आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि एअर के जरिये दो लाख बोरे मिट्टी के वहां गिराये गये और भी डाले जा रहे हैं और मालूम होता है कि रोहतक की सिचुएशन पहले से किसी कदर बेहतर हो गयी है।

14·27 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह हमारी गवर्नमेंट शहरों की परवाह करती है उस तरह गांवों की परवाह नहीं करती। जो हालत गोहाना और उसके गांवों की है और जो हालत हांसी और उसके गांवों की है वह इतनी खराब है कि नागुफ्ताबे है। अल्फाज में इतनी ताकत नहीं कि वहां का हाल सही तौर पर बयान किया जा सके। इसके अलावा मैं अपने जिले के बारे में जानता हूं कि वहां घग्घर में फ्लड आ गया है और बहुत सारे गांवों में पानी कई-कई फुट भरा है। फसलें गई, मकान गये और लोग मुसीबत में हैं लेकिन उस जगह का नाम तक अखबारों में नहीं आया हालांकि वहां मौतें भी हुई। इन अखबारों से भी बड़े बड़े शहरों को फायदा पहुंचता है और उनको फायदा पहुंचता है जिनका इनसे ताल्लुक होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिंगरूर और पटियाला की भी तो यही हालत है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सिंगरूर, पटियाला के कुछ हिस्सों में और भटिंडा के इलाके में भी यही हालत है और वे इलाके भी इमदाद के मुस्तहक हैं जैसा कि रोहतक है या हांसी है या और कोई जगह है। जिन लोगों को तकलीफ है उनके अन्दर किसी किस्म की तमीज नहीं की जा सकती।

आज उड़ीसा की हालत को सुनकर कलेजा मुंह को आता है। अभी मैंने और जगहों का जिक्र सुना। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में जो सुना वह दिल को हिला देने वाला है, लेकिन अखबारों में उसका जिक्र नहीं आता।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

थोड़ा सा मंडी का जिक्र आया है । इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उसको इस मामले की जामा तहकीकात करानी चाहिये और जिन लोगों को तकलीफ पहुंची है उनको मदद दी जाये ।

लेकिन इसमें भी थोड़ा सा फर्क है । उड़ीसा के फ्लड्स में और दूसरी जगहों के फ्लड्स में थोड़ा फर्क है । उड़ीसा में जो फ्लड आया है वह नेचरल काजेज से आया है जिसके बारे में पंडित जी ने कहा है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं और क्या नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि चूंकि वहां पर ऐसी आफत आयी हैं जोकि इन्सान के काबू से बाहर की हैं, इसलिये वहां पर इमदाद न पहुंचायी जाये। लेकिन जहां गवर्नमेंट के अपने फेल से, जहां गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों के क्रिमिनल नैगलिजेंस की वजह से आफात आयी हैं वहां के लिये गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि उन जरायम के लिये जो कि उसके इंजिनियरों ने किये हैं खास तौर पर एटोनमेंट करे ।

मैं रोहतक के फ्लड के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । सन् १९३३ में रोहतक में फ्लड आया था और वह बड़ा सख्त फ्लड था । उस जमाने मे इस इलाके में पानी दिखायी नहीं देता था और यहां अगर पानी बरसता था तो लोग दुआयें देते थे । और वह इलाका सूखा पड़ा रहता था जब तक कि भाखरा डैम नहीं बना । उस इलाके में फ्लड क्यों आया । रोहतक में सन् १९३३ में फ्लड आया वह कहां से आ गया । उस वक्त भी इसी ड्रेन का झगड़ा था, ड्रेन नम्बर आठ का जिसकी कैपेसिटी ७०० क्यूसेक्स की है और जिसमें अब ३००० क्यूसेक्स पानी छोड़ा गया है । उस वक्त भी बहुत सा इलाका पानी के नीचे आ गया था । मैं उस वक्त हिसार में प्रेक्टिस करता था और मैंने अपनी आंखों देखा कि लोगों को क्या आफत थी । उस वक्त पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को यह पता लग गया कि दरअसल ड्रेन नम्बर ८ की वजह से यह फ्लड आया है । तीन चार वर्ष हुए फिर उसी ड्रेन नम्बर ८ के बायस आफत आई । एक बार मैं अपनी मोटर से दिल्ली आ रहा था कि मैंने देखा कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ की वजह से गांव के गांव जेरे-आब हैं और मुझे राउंड एबाउट कर के आना पड़ा । यह बात नहीं है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को पता नहीं है कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ रोहतक को और आस पास के इलाके को तबाह कर देगी मैंने अभी अपने दोस्त, श्री दौलता की तकरीर सुनी है कि झज्जर के इलाके में और दूसरे इलाकों में ड्रेन नम्बर ८ का जो असर हुआ है, वह बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस इलाके में जितनी आफ़त आई है , उसकी डायरेक्ट जिम्मेदारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की और उस के इंजीनियरों की है । उन को मालूम था कि यह आफ़त आ सकती है , लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की । अब जो इतनी आफ़त आई है और इतना नुक्सान हुआ है, तो उसकी डायरेक्ट जिम्मेदारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की है, या गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की है, जिसके मातहत सारे मुल्क के काम होते हैं और जिसकी ओवर-आल रिस्पांसीबिलिटी है सब बातों के लिए।

जहां तक हांसी के इलाके का ताल्लुक है , वहां मेरा अक्सर जाना होता है । वह नशेब में वाके है । हर साल जब बारिश होती है , तो हांसी टाउन के चारों तरफ़ पानी रहता है । वहां हमेशा मलेरिया बड़ा सख्त होता है । लेकिन इस मर्तबा फ्लड क्यों आ गया ? यहां से अगर आप मोटर से उधर तशरीफ़ ले जायें, तो वहां जाते ही पता लगता है कि हांसी का इलाका और तरह का है । हांसी के इलाके और उस से

दस मील परे नारनौंद के इलाके को जिला हिसार का काश्मीर कहते थे, क्योंकि वहां पुरानी नहर है, वहां के लोग बहुत मुतव्वल हैं, उन के बड़े आलीशान मकान हैं और वे बड़े आराम से रहते हैं। वह एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां लोग दौलतमन्द होते थे। कुछ अरसा पहले मैं ने वहां जा कर देखा कि उन की सब दौलत खत्म हो गई है और वे लोग गेहूं की जगह चावल खाने व बोने लगे हैं। वहां पर सेम आ गया, पानी आ गया। क्यों आ गया, मैं उस पर गवर्नमेंट को दोष नहीं देता हूं। पुराने जमाने के इंजीनियर यह नहीं जानते थे कि जब तक नहर के किनारे ईंट सीमेंट न लगाया जाये, तब तक उस में से पानी के सीपेज का खतरा रहता है। पंजाब की बहुत सी नहरें ऐसी बनी हैं, जो सीपेज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती थीं। बहुत पानी आने की वजह से नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर वाटर-लागिंग हो गया और पानी का लैवल इतना ऊपर हो गया कि एक गज जमीन खोदने से पानी मिल जायेगा। इस हालत में ५० लाख एकड़ जमीन में वाटर-लागिंग हो गया है। भाखड़ा बांध से हम लोगों को जो फ़ायदा पहुंचा था, वह सब वाटर-लागिंग की वजह से खत्म हो गया। वाटर-लागिंग से हम को बहुत नुक्सान हुआ। इस सिलसिले में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया से रुपया मांगा। गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने मंजूरी भी दी और कुछ रुपया भी दिया। इस के साथ ही पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने बाहर से एक्सपर्ट बुलाए। चन्द एक्सपर्ट हांसी में आये। हम को उम्मीद थी कि अब यह मुसीबत खत्म हो जायेगी, लोग खुशहाल होंगे और यह तकलीफ़ दूर हो जायेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि इस पानी को निकालो और निकाल कर नहर के दोनों तरफ़ डाल दो, यह पानी बह जायेगा और सीपेज खत्म हो जायगा। उस वक्त उन को यह मालूम नहीं था कि वे जो कर रहे हैं, आगे चल कर वही एक आफ़त बन जायेगी। उन्होंने उस वक्त यह नहीं सोचा वहां इंजीनियर्ज आए, मिनिस्टर आए और गवर्नर साहब भी आए। हम को कहा गया कि अब यह आफ़त हट जायेगी। उन्होंने उस वक्त नाले तो खोद दिए, लेकिन उस काम को पूरा नहीं किया, उस को अधूरा छोड़ दिया। जो नाले हमारे फ़ायदे के लिए बनाए गए थे, उन्हीं में आस-पास का पानी इकट्ठा हो कर हांसी को गर्क कर गया। हांसी में हजारों ही मकान गिर पड़े। उस के आस-पास के इलाके के गांव पानी में डूब बे पड़े हैं। उन के डंगर दूसरी जगह चले गए हैं और वहां बड़ी आफ़त आ रही है। गोहाना के आस पास के कितने गांव आज भी दस पन्द्रह फीट पानी में हैं। और इसीतरह धध्घर के बाढ़ में आए हुए गांव सख्त तकलीफ़ में हैं। वहां के लोग भाग गए हैं। उन की सब फ़सलें तबाह हो गई हैं। ये वही फ़सलें थीं, जो ग्रो मोर फुड और फुड की मैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी में मदद देती। करोड़हा रुपए की खड़ी फ़सलें बरबाद हो गई हैं।

सवाल यह है कि अब गवर्नमेंट का क्या फ़र्ज है और गवर्नमेंट क्या करे। सब से पहले तो वह एक फ़ैक्चुअल एन्क्वायरी कराए। गवर्नमेंट ने रोहतक के लिए जो कोशिश की है, उस के लिए हम उस के शुक्र गुजार हैं। लेकिन हांसी में कोई ऐसी सीरियस कोशिश नहीं की गई है। लेकिन ताहम जो हुआ, सो हुआ। अब शायद पानी आना बन्द हो जाए, लेकिन फिर भी इस बात की एन्क्वायरी कराई जाये कि कहां-कहां मदद की जरूरत है। मदद की कई जिम्न हैं। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने रुपए और तरकीबों के बारे में एनाउंसमेंट की है। लेकिन वे बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि जब फ़सल नहीं होगी, तो गवर्नमेंट के रूल के मुताबिक उस साल

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

का, उस फ़सल का लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं लिया जायगा, लेकिन यह लैंड रेवेन्यू रेमिट किया जाना चाहिए । अगर अगली फ़सल कुछ अच्छी भी हुई, तो भी उसको पोस्टपोन करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । इस लिए लैंड रेवेन्यू शुड बि रेमिटिड आलटुगैदर ।

इस के अलावा जिन लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं, वे एक दम तो अपने मकान नहीं बन सकेंगे । हमारे यहां कच्चे मकान होते हैं । वहां की ज़मीन इतनी उमदा है कि एक एक मकान सौ बरस तक रह सकता है, हालां कि ऊपर सिर्फ़ गोबरी फिरती है, और कुछ नहीं होता है । वे मकान गिर गए हैं और वहां के लोग होमलैस हो गए हैं । जहां पर लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं, उन को पूरी इमदाद दी जानी चाहिये, ताकि वे मकान बना सकें । जिन के डंगर जाया हो गए हैं, वे खेती से मेहरूम हो गए हैं । उन के गल्ले के स्टोर खत्म हो चुके हैं । अगली फ़सल में इस्तेमाल के लिए उन को सब्सीडाइज्ड बीज दिए जाने चाहिए और डंगरों के लिए तकावी लोन देना चाहिए ।

रोहतक में खाने पीने की दिक्कत हो गई है । वहां कुछ कैम्प खुल गए हैं । पब्लिक को-आपरेशन होती है और चन्दे की फ़ेहरिस्त खुल गई है । लेकिन गांवों के लिए कहां चन्दे की फ़ेहरिस्त खुली है ? वहां के लिए कतई कोशिश नहीं की गई है । वे बेचारे सैफ़-हैल्प से रहते हैं । वे बहादुर लोग हैं और अपना इन्तजाम खुद करते हैं । उनकी इमदाद करना हमारा सब से पहला फर्ज है । इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को उन के लिए कोई न कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम यह कुफ़ारा करना चाहिए कि उस को ड्रेन नम्बर ८ का पूरा और तसल्ली बख्श इन्तजाम करना चाहिए । वहां हमारे यहां का पानी नहीं है । न जाने कहां का पानी आ गया है । वह रोहतक ज़िले का पानी नहीं है । वह कैथल और अम्बाले का पानी है । जो कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ में आ गया है, जो कि पहले नहीं आता था, लेकिन इंजीनियरों की मेहरबानी है कि यह रास्ता देखा गया और इधर के सारे के सारे गांव तबाह हो गए हैं ।

जहां तक सेम का ताल्लुक है, वह तो नहीं हटा, कुछ और ही बन गया है । गवर्नमेंट ने वाटर लागिंग के बारे में जो काम शुरू किया था, कम से कम एक ज़िले में तो वह उस को खत्म कर देती, तो यह आफ़त न आती । अब इस बड़ी आफ़त से और मुसीबत आ गई है । यह पानी कहां जायेगा ? कहीं नहीं जायेगा । कम से कम इस का पूरा, काफ़ी, तसल्लीबख्श और पर्मानेंट इन्तजाम किया जाये । इस तरीके से इन्तजाम करने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं कि फ्लड आया और यहां से फ़ौज जा रही हैं । पंडित जी गए, इस लिए हम बड़े मशकूर हैं । इतना काम होते हुए भी वह हवाई जहाज में उड़ कर वहां गए । लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि यह कोई पर्मानेंट इलाज नहीं है । पंजाब गौवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में इन्ट्रोस्पेक्शन करना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि उस के इंजीनियरों की मेहरबानी से, उन की ग़फ़लत से सेम के मुताल्कि काम को उस इलाके में पूरा नहीं किया गया, इस लिए ये दो आफ़तें आई हैं ।

ये जो दो आफ़तें आई हैं, ये मैन-मेड हैं । किस को सजा दी जायेगी ? किसी को सजा नहीं दी जायगी । मैं समझता हूं कि इस का कुफ़ारा इतना ही काफ़ी है कि हम लोगों को इमदाद पहुंचायें, आईन्दा के

लिए भी मदद करें और इन दोनों चीजों का बिल्कुल ठीक इन्तजाम कर दें । मुझे पटियाला और संगरूर के लोकल हालात का पता नहीं है । इस लिए मैं वसूक से नहीं कह सकता हूं कि वहां किस वजह से आफ़त आई है । लेकिन अगर वहां भी वजूहात मैन-मेड हैं, तो सब से पहले उन चीजों को रोका जाना चाहिए, जिन की वजह से फलड्ज आते हैं । परमात्मा ने हमारा इलाका ऐसा बनाया है कि चाहे कितनी बारिश हो, वहां पर ये आफ़तें नहीं आ सकतीं । वहां पर हमेशा बारिश की कमी रहती है । लेकिन ये आफ़तें आई हैं सरकार की मेहरबानी से और उन लोगों की मेहरबानी से, जिन्होंने उस वक्त ये बातें नहीं सोची, जिन्होंने उस वक्त फ़ोरसाइट इस्तेमाल नहीं किया । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम इन इलाकों में गवर्नमेंट की ज़िम्मेदारी और भी ज्यादा है, बमुकाबले उन इलाकों के, जहां पर नैचुरल आफ़तें आई हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि नैचुरल आफ़तों में भी कोई तमीज नहीं की जा सकती है । यह कहा जाता है कि इन से लोगों को फ़ायदा भी होगा । अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है, दि किंग इज डैड, लांग लिव दी किंग । जो लोग आयेंगे, उन को फ़ायदा होगा, लेकिन जो लोग आज तक्लीफ़ में हैं, वे इस बात के मुस्तहक हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उन की मदद की जाये । इस मामले में इस तरह का काम्प्लेसेंट एटीच्यूड और स्टायकल एटीच्यूड हरगिज ठीक नहीं है । जो स्टेट अपने आप को वैलफ़ेयर स्टेट कहती है, जो हर एक चीज की मालिक बनी हुई है, जो हर एक मामले में प्लानिंग करती है, उस को इस तरफ़ की आफ़त के मौके पर जो भी मदद हो सके, वह करनी चाहिए और दिल खोल कर करनी चाहिए ।

तीस बरस पहले जब रोहतक मे इस तरह की आफ़त आई, तो कलकत्ते से मारवाड़ी रिलीफ़ सोसायटी आ गई, हिसार के लोग खाना कपड़ा लेकर पहुंच गए, लेकिन अब इस गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद लोगों में सैल्फ़-हैल्प की, को-आपरेशन की, मदद देने की, और ऐसे मौकों पर चन्दा देने की आदत कम हो गई है । और काफ़ी कम हो गई है । लोग कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । वे समझते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है, वह इस को अदा करेगी और गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि यह सब नेचर की वजह से हुआ है और लोग इस काम को करेंगे और इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि पूरी इमदाद लोगों की नहीं हो पाती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपने दिल को टटोले और जो आफ़त आई है, उस पर काबू पाने के लिए जितनी भी मदद दी जा सकती है दी जाए ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will be excused if, in this debate, it is not possible for me to refer to the tragedies in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, about which I have no personal knowledge. But in regard to Orissa, it is not an aerial visit that I have paid. I have toured the flood-affected areas, the interior, for eight days continuously in knee-deep water, walking through mud, and I have seen the human distress. It is very easy for the Prime Minister to have a 90-minute visit and say that the accounts that have been published are exaggerated, but I have photographs with me which he has not had occasion to see; it has not been possible for him to go into the villages to find out what human distress is, to see what has happened to this land. It is one of the greatest human tragedies that has overtaken our land in recent years.

It is not a question whether floods can be prevented permanently. Nobody says that floods can be prevented permanently, but it is admitted that the damage and loss can be prevented. The question arises whether what has happened in Orissa was

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so sudden, so unexpected, although I admit it is unprecedented, that the damage could not have been prevented. I say that although there was simultaneous rise of water in about seven rivers which has spread havoc in about ten districts out of the 13 districts of Orissa the vulnerable points which have been repeatedly pointed out by committees and experts from time to time for taking precautionary measures have not been taken care of. There was no attention given to this aspect of the problem.

I want to point out that about 8,000 sq. miles of Orissa are in the deltaic region, and it is borne out by the experts that about 4,000 sq. miles are every year inundated, but the present figure says that about 5,400 sq. miles are affected. That means that not only the deltaic area which is almost every year submerged but areas beyond this have been affected this year. I am not going to describe the difficulties in those areas, as those have been dealt with by my hon. friends who spoke before me, but what I mean to say is that so far as Orissa is concerned, the damage can never be realised by merely giving some figures. I know when the Prime Minister visited, some figures had to be given. I was touring the mofussil on the 30th when a telegram reached a relief officer. It was impossible even to reach the village and give relief to the people, there were no officers to help him. A telegram reached him asking to send by the 31st August figures of damage in each village, so that they could be submitted to the Prime Minister. That is how, an *ad hoc* figure has been submitted. That does not show what has actually happened in the villages. Not only are many villages isolated, marooned today, but within the villages it is impossible to go from house to house without a boat or some such conveyance. The irony of the whole situation is that knowing that floods are almost a normal feature in Orissa, in those areas there are no boats, no emergency units, no food-stuffs no sand bags or *talais* to prevent breaches when they occur. It is a fact that several breaches took place only on the 16th and 17th. Actually, the flood water rose on the 8th August, and all this deltaic region was almost marooned all these days. Generally, these flood affected people are ready in the season to face it for two or three days. In these areas the water goes and passes in three days, but this time it is still there even today. Even day before yesterday there was a statement issued by the Revenue Minister of Orissa that the flood water in the Brahmini for the third time has gone up as a result of which people who wanted to go back to their homes were getting back again to the embankments and the hill tops. So, from the 8th onwards, people have been suffering, and thanks to the food zone, there is no stock nothing available to the people, and they are practically in a semi-starvation stage. The officers have no stock to give to the grain *golas*. I think much of the misery of the people in the flood-affected areas would have been remedied if there had been no food zone, if some stock was available. They do not get anything to purchase, let alone the relief that will reach them.

The high-level flood committee which was appointed in 1958 has said nothing new so far as Orissa is concerned. It has been mentioned by this committee that previously only in Orissa this problem had been tackled and enquired into by many committees. The conclusion of the committee was that the suggestions made by the previous committees including that of Sir M. Visveswarayya were proper, that the remedies that were to be taken should be on those lines. I am not going to discuss the Hirakud dam, but it is known that after the dam was completed there have been two high floods in the Mahanadi, but this time it has not affected the Mahanadi region. The flood committee and

the high level committee have said that among the major rivers that deserve attention in Orissa at present are the Brahmini and the Baitarani. These two rivers have caused more havoc. Also, Salandi, Kharaswan and other rivers are there. What have Government done, what has the Central Water and Power Commission done about them? I want to point out that even this high level committee has warned that the situation would be very dangerous in the Brahmini.

The greatest breach has occurred in Sabalaya, ten miles off Jenapur, which has made thousands of people take shelter in embankments and hill tops. They are still there. The houses are completely gone. I have gone and seen their plight. It is uprooted humanity which has to be taken care of. It is like the Pakistani refugees. You have experience of refugees. I would say this is much more than the case of refugees. I was surprised to hear the ordinary villagers asking me: are we not Indian citizens? Have we to suffer like this for all time to come without any protection whatsoever? That is how they feel about you. You may go on saying, the Prime Minister may go on shouting that he is not frightened, that people are not frightened of floods. If the people are frightened, they would have left the place. They have stood up against floods. They are prepared to stand any amount of flood damages provided you give them protection in those places. You have left them without any protection, without taking care, without taking notice of the issues that have been raised from time to time.

It was said in this report that Jenapur was a vulnerable point, and the breach has occurred at Jenapur. What have you done? The findings are there, the findings are many. You can appoint another committee. After 1955 you appointed so many committees, and it is borne out by your own records that in 1955 the water reached the highest level and crossed the danger point. In 1959 again it crossed the danger point, but what have you done?

The only thing the Government of India have done is this. You mentioned the sum of Rs. 4 crores in your speech, they have reduced it. Now they say they have sanctioned, approval has been received for Rs. 2·35 crores. In 1959-60 they have spent about Rs. 1·7 crores, out of which I want to point out Rs. 56 lakhs goes for protecting Dalai Ghai. That means the embankments which were to be raised, to be taken care of in the Brahmini and the Baitarani, which have mostly caused these breaches, have not been looked after. The State plans have not been accepted. Maybe the State does not want to place these things, knowing full that these people at the Centre will not be in a position to sanction them. Whatever it be, the embankments in these rivers which were to be taken care of to prevent floods have not been attended to properly.

I also take exception to the statement that the Irrigation and Power Minister has made. He has said:

> "Although flood embankments have been raised and strengthened as far as possible, they could not possibly withstand such high floods which overtopped the embankments along the Brahmini and the Baitarani and caused a large number of breaches.".

I challenge that statement. I have gone to the place. I have seen Subhalaya Ghai, Haridapal Ghai and Sulia Ghai, and I would say that a number of breaches have occurred on the embankment of Brahmini; except at the place called Baramag all other breaches have occurred because of the leakage in the embankment. The flood waters have not overtopped the embankments. Does the hon. Minister mean to say that the breaches on the Subhalaya Ghai which have

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caused the greatest havoc were caused because of the fact that the waters had overtopped the embankments? It is not so. The point is that the embankment had not been repaired. I have gone to Patrapur and Kaipada, and I have seen hundreds of people lying there on the embankment without food and without shelter. They told me that even after 1955, there was very little attention paid to this embankment. There was no P.W.D. man available, there were no sandbags, and there were no bamboo *talais*, and nothing of the kind. The people there have done their utmost to save themselves. That was what I saw there. So, I challenge the statement of the hon. Minister. I want him to make it clear in this House whether those breaches were not caused because of negligence and non-attendance of these things. That is the moot point that I want to make out.

Then, I want to say something about the embankments. Always, a controversy is going on about these. In Orissa so far as that goes, it has been admitted by the high level committee that there is no dispute whether there will be embankments or not. The Prime Minister often comes out with the statement, 'I do not want dams, and I do not want embankments.'

But, here, on the Brahmani, I would like to point out that out of 438 miles, there are embankments only for 178 miles. On the Baitarani out of 207 miles, there are embankments only for 100 miles. What does this show? How do you protect the people? Those people are left in the lurch, and therefore, they suffer every year.

The breaches on the embankment are nothing new. Even in 1855, there was as many as 1300 breaches all over the State. That was the highest flood that we had ever heard of. But even then the situation was not so bad as now. The situation is now worse because water is standing from the 8th of last month up till today. The people have lost everything. Thousands of acres are sand-cast. So, the people are perturbed. In fact, the people have asked me this question. We have a caste called Kela who do the earthwork. They have no houses of their own, they are like nomads, and they asked me this question 'Our houses have gone, but we are not very much perturbed about that; if the lands were there, we could do something, but even the lands are under water. So, what are we to do?" In the speech, the hon. Minister has advocated for *daluas*. I think they are needed. But I want to point out that till December, perhaps, the water is not going to recede from that place, because it is waterlogged on the sea coast also. Therefore it is perhaps not possible for the people even to have *dalua*, just at present. But in the situation that prevails, they have to be fed. They have to be fed, because they will not get any crops; the Biali (*aus*) crop is gone, the *sarad* (Kharif) crop is gone, and the *kharif* crop also is gone. So, for the next year also, they are not going to get any crops at all. In this situation it becomes a matter of high responsibility which I think the Centre should undertake.

I think they have some formula for giving relief. They have a formula that the State must give some amount, and the Centre will give a matching grant, and then only they will be able to do something. I think this is an abnormal situation. Normally, when there are floods, one can insist on such things. But at this moment, the Centre should undertake the entire responsibility of rehabilitating these thousands of men who are practically on the verge of starvation. (*Interruptions*).

I shall say just one thing more and I shall finish. Of course, I had many things to say. My hon. friend Shri

D. C. Sharma who is probably least affected and who cannot conceive of such things is very anxious to speak now, and probably it is time now for him to speak. But I would only say this that what I feel is that the Government of India have been callous, because Orissa is far away from Delhi. Otherwise, I cannot conceive of a situation where a railway breach has occurred on the 16th of last month and the entire area is disconnected and dislocated, and still the breach has not been closed, and nothing is being done. The Army could have been commanded, and they could have halted it. It is not as if, as Shri P. K. Deo has said, the army could not go to the place. I have seen that place, and I may tell you that up to Jenapur, they can easily go by train, and the breach on the railway track could have been closed. With the aid of the Army, the breaches on the Subhalaya over Brahmani and other Ghais could have been closed. Unless that breach is closed, probably the breach on the railway track can never be closed. That is the position.

Therefore, I think the Centre have failed in their duty to give aid to the people. Of course, I am not going to discuss here what relief measures are being taken there. Probably, the tragedy is so great that no amount of relief would satisfy the people. People are concerned about their rehabilitation and about their future, and about Government's effort to prevent damages as far as possible.

I would conclude by saying that this problem must get the highest priority; otherwise, whatever we may provide in the Third Plan will also be washed away. You may better not provide anything; it will be prudence on your part to provide money in such a manner that this problem is not only solved—I know it will be pointed out to me that it cannot be solved—but is prevented, so that whatever money we provide for this is not washed away in this manner, and at least in one State, we may provide money to find a satisfactory solution of this problem.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister Shri Hathi.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Two Ministers are going to reply?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is an abnormal thing. Every time on every motion, whatever time may be fixed for it, if two Ministers are going to speak, then most of the time will be consumed by them, and we shall have not much time to speak.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I would not take more than 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the hon. Member's submission that the Minister should not speak?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister should reply to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Hathi normally does participate in almost all debates that are taking place on irrigation and power. I think certainly hon. Members want to hear what Government's policy is, what they propose to do, why they have not been able to do certain things and so on. Therefore, if hon. Members really want an answer, then it is only right that Shri Hathi should intervene. Shri Hathi.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then, the other Minister will not be speaking?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Minister in charge will certainly reply. But I think hon. Members do want to hear what Shri Hathi has to say.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hathi: If it is the desire of the House or the majority of the Members

[Shri Hathi]

that I should not intervene, then, I would not, for a second, take up the time of the House.

Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I assure you that we all want to hear him.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is a conflict in the minds of Members. On the one hand, they want to hear what the concrete proposals of Government are, what they are doing and what difficulties they are facing and so on. On the other hand, the time allowed for the debate is so short in the sense that we have to take into consideration large areas of the country which are affected, and there are many hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore, I think the real intention is that the speeches of the hon. Ministers may be as concise as possible so that we can hear them and at the same time be able to give all sides of the House an opportunity to speak.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister is welcome to speak.

Shri Hathi: Thank you.

I would not take more than 20 minutes. I know that there are other Members who would like to speak on the subject, and they also would like to express their views, and, therefore, I shall be as brief as possible.

I have heard the various Members, and there seems to be an anxiety in the minds of hon. Members, and a justifiable one, to know what actually is being done, what actually Government intend to do, and whether the measures adopted or to be adopted would be able to prevent the floods, if not wholly at least partially, and if partially, to what extent, and what the policy of Government is.

15 hrs.

As the House knows well, upto 1954 the question of flood protection was not tackled on a basis which we adopted in 1954. The first statement which the Minister of Irrigation and Power made was in 1954; it was only after that the question of flood protection work has been handled on a national basis. Before that, the States used to carry on flood protection work in their own way. Even now, it is for the States to carry out their schemes. It is not as if the Centre is directly executing the works or supervising the works or that the Centre has its officers posted in all the States to look after the works. But I would not like to say that it is not the liability of the Centre; I am not going to approach the subject in that way. We have a Central Flood Control Board, and there are State Flood Control Boards. They often meet to discuss the question. The Centre gives them proper technical advice and financial assistance, as much as is possible, and so forth.

It was in 1954 that we took up the first question connected with flood protection. The problem of taking up various flood protection measures was so great and the work was of such a magnitude that the Government approved of a programme—this was later discussed in the House also—based on what we call the immediate objective, then the short-term programme and then the long-term programme. The immediate programme was to cover the first phase and was to last two years. What was the Government expected to do during these two years? This period would be devoted to intensive investigation and collection of data. A comprehensive plan would also be drawn up and designs and estimates prepared for short-term measures of flood protection. Some measures such as revetment, construction of spurs and even embankments may be applied immediately in selected sites.

The second phase was construction of spurs, embankments and such other relief works which could be immediately completed within four or five years. The second phase may be taken to have started after the second year and be in operation till the sixth or seventh year. During this period, flood protection measures such as embankments and channel improvements would be undertaken. This type of protection work would be applicable to a major portion of the areas now subject to floods. This phase would last till 1961.

Third phase relates to long-term measures of a selected character such as construction of storage reservoirs or distributories on certain rivers and additional embankments, where necessary. This may take five years or more.

A complete answer to flood problems may not be found in any single measure. Each case will have to be considered on its merits and so on. But when we thought of tackling this question, the Government had before them the colossal magnitude of the task and the lack of data at that time. Therefore, never during these four or five years, from 1954 to 1960, have Government come forward with an assurance or a guarantee that all this flood will be stopped in a couple of years or three years or even five years. But what Government did undertake was to start investigations and short-term measures; wherever necessary, embankments would be constructed and immediate relief would be given, wherever possible.

15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Today parts of the country are in the grip of floods. There have been severe floods in Orissa, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. I have all sympathies for the people affected. Whatever we may talk here, certainly those who have suffered loss, whether it be one house or one family or one man who has suffered—either loss of property or loss of life—they have suffered, and our sympathies do go to them and should go to them. There can be no two opinions or controversy or dispute on that. We should try our best to rescue them and give relief to them in whatever ways possible. But I am not standing up here to speak on that particular aspect; I would deal here—and the House would naturally expect me to do so—with what could be done and what has been done.

The last speaker, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, was speaking rather with emotion. Every Member has feelings, no doubt, but he was speaking with passion and he thought that Orissa was being neglected.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you go there, you will have the same feeling.

Shri Hathi: In fact, I do not object to the hon. Member being touched by it, by the distress of the people there. Everybody who sees that terrible and tragic sight would be naturally moved. I have no quarrel with the hon. Member for that. But what I say is that in such periods of adversity or calamity, one has to be calm and cool. One has to understand the problem and not simply be guided by sentiment. That is what I would like to bring home to the hon. Members.

Floods are not a new thing to this country or other countries. Even in more advanced countries, we have these floods and consequent damages. Even in spite of their modern and better techniques and the expenditure of a colossal amount of money, they have not been able to give 100 per cent security from flood. I am sure even the hon. Member did not suggest that 100 per cent security was possible or should be given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody has suggested that.

Shri Hathi: Members also do not want that 100 per cent guarantee or

[Shri Hathi]

indemnity should be given against flood. I fully agree with that. But the hon. Member asked: 'What have you done during these years?'

I have mentioned our programme. For the first two years, it was collection of data and investigation. This lasted from 1954 to 1956. Then for the next four or five years, till 1961, we have the programme of constructing embankments, spurs and other things.

Now, let us take the example of the Dalai Ghai. Can it be denied that these spurs have protected the area for which they were meant? It may be other embankments have breached. Water has rushed through those embankments and they were not able to withstand the present floods. But, could anybody deny that these spurs have not proved effective?

Take the Dibrugarh spurs in Assam. The spurs were constructed there. Can we say that those steps which had been taken have failed to protect? It may be argued that what should have been done was not done or it was not done with the speed with which it should have been done. That may be conceded. We have not been able to construct reservoirs, dams, retention basins and all those things which should be done. What are the plans for that?

So far as Orissa is concerned, the statement of the Minister had mentioned the various aspects—the long-term measures and the short-term measures. And the High Level Committee on Floods had also suggested what are the various problems of Orissa and what steps should be taken to tackle those problems. I would not take the time of the House; but the Committee has suggested various measures. They are both long-term and short-term. The long-term measures are bound to take time. We cannot expect them to be completed today or tomorrow. The Brahmani, the Baitarani, Salinadi are there. Retention basins, reservoirs and dams will have to be constructed. But, is it possible with the resources at our disposal to construct all these dams immediately or simultaneously?

Some of the hon. Members wanted to know what are the actual problems and how we are going to tackle them. The main flood problems of Orissa, as the High Level Committee says,—and as the hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty suggested—are the—

> "(i) congestion at the mouths of the rivers due to the backing up effect of high tides, which results in higher flood levels and consequent spilling;
>
> (ii) formation of sand bars across the mouths of the rivers from south-west to north-east due to littoral drift;
>
> (iii) flooding due to intermixing of water of various rivers in the delta areas whenever there is heavy rainfall simultaneously in the catchment areas of more than one river; and
>
> (iv) obstruction of drainage due to private embankments constructed by cultivators especially along the sea coast in order to prevent the saline water of the sea from flooding their lands."

The Committee has taken up one by one the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani and Subarnarekha. We should also realise that this Committee completed its report in 1958. In the meantime investigations were going on. They have also said that the line of action taken by the Orissa Government was right and that the investigations etc. were going on in the right direction.

Then, the question arises, what about the completion of the works? Why have they not been completed? To that, the answer is that we started our programme in 1954. For two years, investigations had to be continued. Even if we say that in 3 or 4 years we shall be able to complete the whole thing, it may not be possible. It was, therefore, not useful or even practicable or proper to give an assurance to the House that within 6 years we shall reach a stage when we can ban the floods or we can give 70 or 90 per cent of security. What could be said was that we could give as reasonable protection as is possible. There too we have to see what happened this time.

This time, the Baitarani, the Brahmani, the Salivadi all came in speed together. Although these embankments were constructed as far back as 1866 they were being repaired and maintained. But, in the 1955 floods it was found that these embankments were not sufficiently strong enough and therefore they should be strengthened and raised. They were raised at certain points where it was found necessary.

This time, as the first hon. Member from Orissa stated, the water level at Talcher rose 10 ft. higher than what it was in 1955. In other places it rose 3 ft. higher than the maximum flood level ever recorded—and that was in 1955. If, in the whole of the catchment area there is a cloud burst and heavy rainfall, unprecedentedly heavy rainfall and even the maximum water level that could be ascertained from the past records is surpassed and breaches happen, well they happen. There is no other guarantee that they would not breach. If unprecedented rains or floods come, there are bound to be breaches. It would be false or wrong to guarantee that such things would not happen.

Therefore, the first thing we must understand is this. It was only in the year 1954 the Central Government had taken up this programme on a particular basis. The responsibility of the State Governments is there. The Centre gave all the advice. The State Boards are there; the Central Flood Control Board is there. Most of the work that has been done up to now has been complete, to give protection, to withstand the floods and to give relief.

The second question that was raised was about the relief to the people. The special reference now, of course, is with regard to Orissa, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It was in 1955, as soon as we took up the question of flood protection work, the Government also thought of rehabilitation and gratuitous relief. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, we must give them seeds. As the hon. Mover of the motion said, we must give them seeds. He also referred to the fact that after the floods the soil becomes better and better crops would be grown.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: With all the sand bars?

Shri Hathi: I am repeating what the hon. Member said. Seeds should be given; *taccavi* should be given. As we thought of the protection work we also thought of this gratuitous relief and the aid which the Central Government should give to the State Governments for relief and rehabilitation etc.

If the hon. Member reads correctly the letter which had been issued to the State Governments in 1955, it gives the details as to how the Central Government will finance or give assistance. That is not based on any arbitrary or *ad hoc* measure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the efforts made to desilt the mouths of the rivers?

Shri Hathi: I am first dealing with this. So far as this is concerned, the relief measures and the assistance from the Centre are concerned. the

[Shri Hathi]

Government of India have taken into consideration the magnitude of the calamity and the extent to which the States would have to spend on account of the rehabilitation or gratuitous relief. Therefore, what has been provided is that the State Government would be eligible to a grant of half of the total expenditure on gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and three-fourths of the expenditure in excess thereof. If they have to spend Rs. 2 crores the Central Government will give half; if they have to spend more than Rs. 2 crores they will give three-fourths. This is there and the States know that.

But, in the case of Orissa, when they aproached us, they had no ways and means position. Immediately the Central Government advanced Rs. 1 crore by way of loan and also Rs. 1 crore to help the ways and means position. Two crores of rupees have already been sanctioned. Whatever is spent above Rs. 2 crores, assistance will be given to them on the basis of this. That also states concessional supplies of food, weekly cash payments for purchase of necessary things, concessional supply of seeds, repairs to houses and all that.

So far as Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are concerned, they are also entitled to the same financial assistance as Orissa or any other State. Therefore, it is not that the Centre is not helping or would not help them. If the hon. Members think that the Centre should depute its officers to handle the whole work, it is not possible because it has not got that executive machinery to go to every State. But there are various commissions and Orissa comes under the Central India Water Basin Committee. The engineers are there. There are not only engineers from the department of irrigation but also from the roads, railways, etc. Sometimes the embankments or the railway bridges or the road bridges hamper the flow of rivers or flood waters. So, there is this coordination and the problems are handled in the best possible way. These are the bodies which are constantly looking after these things. If we expect the results very soon, it is not possible; it would take some time before the actual works are started and completed. For the present, we can give immediate relief, where necessary. 50—60 towns were in danger; they have been protected.

Take for instance the Kosi. The people outside the embankments are very happy today while three years back at the time of the monsoon their life was miserable. It takes sometime and you cannot expect the fruits to be reaped immediately. The steps taken by the Centre and the States may not be to the full satisfaction of the hon. Members or they may not be as speedy as they wish but they are to be regulated and adjusted according to the available resources.

In Punjab, I would not go into the controversy whether Rohtak has been given prominence or Hissar has not been given prominence. Wherever the calamity has occurred, technical assistance is required and it shall be the first concern of the Government of India to render all possible technical help and financial assistance on the scale already laid down. Yesterday, my senior colleague and I flew over these regions in Punjab, over Hissar and Patiala and also over Rohtak, Sonepat, Karnal and other places. It is not as if because a particular place is given prominence in newspapers, we only go to that place.

There was another complaint made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: why not we get information soon; everytime it is said that information is being collected. I do not think I have given that reply to her or anybody in the House. Even if the State Governments do not send the information, we send our own experts to get information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You had no information with you till the 24th.

Shri Hathi: We sent our expert immediately to collect information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After eight days—that is immediate.

Shri Hathi: No, no. Then there was Himachal Pradesh and then Punjab.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Himachal Pradesh is a Union Territory.

Shri Hathi: If technical assistance is required, the Ministry thinks that the assistance should be given. It is not with the idea of withholding any information that the information is not supplied. Wherever necessary, we send our experts. The Chief Engineer in charge of this work was in Orissa for about a week to make an on-the-spot study. We should have a grasp of the subject and know what actually has to be done. These are the questions which we have to handle and the constructive suggestions made by hon. Members will be examined technically. We shall follow the programme which I submitted to the House in the beginning. I do not wish to take any more time because the questions that were raised were not many. I am thankful to the hon. Members for hearing me patiently.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is wonderful to have you back. I rise to participate in this debate because I feel this has been a national disaster and that is why I was trying to persuade the hon. Speaker the other day to admit this Resolution not only for Orissa but for all the floods in the country. I am glad, that despite opposition this has happened. I am very sorry that my young friend from Firozabad whose hobby is long-jumping—I find from the *Who's who* that his hobbies ar *kabadi* and long jump—should so much long jump. I wish he would not long jump so much and play more *kabaddi*. I feel that it is always a pleasure to listen to my neighbour, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi. Not that I wanted to detract from the venerable senior Minister. But we see him so rarely and Shri Hathi is always available to us. I think in fairness to him, hard-working as he is, he should be received more freely by the hon. Member from Ferozabad. I am glad he is repenting.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No. I am sorry that Shri Hathi did not give anything in reply to all the points raised in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was only accused of long-jumping and not high-jumping.... (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Is it long-jump or kabaddi?

Shri Jaipal Singh: We must not take these disasters lightheartedly. It is not merely a question of Orissa. We are not merely from certain States. There has been too much of this type of talk here that it is just the Punjab or Bengal or Assam. Now it is Orissa. I am sorry; I am saying nothing behind the hon. Speaker's back but I was deeply hurt when an insinuation was made only yesterday or the day before that the hon. Members from Orissa would object to it. I knew it for a fact that we were not alone in our suffering. We suffer together. It does not matter whether it is Orissa or Assam or the Punjab; we are prepared to suffer together and help others.

I have to emphasise this because we come from a very very backward area, an unknown area and a neglected area. Politically, in the Treasury Benches we do not seem to count for much. If the floods had been elsewhere, the leaders over there would have flown immediately. But here we shouted: "Please go, please go". We were told: "No, other engagements are there, we shall go when it suits

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

us". Well, that is the position. I am sorry about it. I would be the last person to accuse the hon. Member from Phulpur....

An Hon. Member: Foolpur?

Shri Jaipal Singh .... of resisting any request to go anywhere where humanity is suffering. He is the last man who would do it. But what about his colleagues? What were they doing here? What engagements were there for them? Why could they not go earlier? Sir, this is something that we have to think about. However, they have been there at last and I am very glad that they have taken others with them.

Now, Sir, when I come to hobbies, you will appreciate, the House will appreciate why the hon. Member from Kendrapara, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy is so virulent and vehement. His hobby is collection of herbarium.

An Hon. Member: Herbarium?

Shri Jaipal Singh: This is what is given in the *Who's who*. From that you can understand why he is so upset about the floods.

An Hon. Member: What is the meaning of herbarium?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Please look up the *Oxford Dictionary* and you will find it out yourself.

The point is this. The floods have ruined all the herbs which he could have collected in his extra time. He comes from an area which has been submerged. He has a right to be heard. But I wish after his recent illness he would not get so excited when he is debating.

Sir, excitement does not help us. There is the Hirakud Project. First of all, it is not altogether a responsibility of the Central Government, let us understand that clearly. I am not one who would argue about the technicalities, whether it is the responsibility of the Centre or somebody else. But the point is this. It is very easy for us to throw stones at people just because they have not acted quickly enough.

Then, going further along, it is rather interesting to find the hobby of the sponsor of this motion also—the Maharaja of Kalahandi.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): Let us know the hobby of every hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Well, I am sorry, Sir, I got a little mixed up. His hobby is collection of herbarium and Shri Dwivedy's hobby—it is about the same thing—is gardening. How can you garden when the whole area is flooded? So both of them are about the same, and obth fo them are very very upset. But I ask, is Shri Hathi responsible for all that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is his hobby?

Shri Jaipal Singh: His hobby is reading.

An Hon. Member: Flooding.

Shri Jaipal Singh: His hobby is reading poetry. I do not know what kind of poetry he reads. But I am glad he reads. I wish more people read. I wish more Members of Parliament do a lot of reading, whether it is poetry or ordinary literature. Sir, I do not want to be frivolous, but the point is, I want this House to understand why a peculiar assault has been made from different angles, by hon. Members who have a right to be heard. They come from that area. It is very easy for us here to form our opinions from the newspapers we read. After all, what is Orissa? Has it the same basis for representation in newspapers as the Assam riots had in Calcutta? Le us make that very very clear. Here we are so much inclined to be influenced by whatever we

read. Orissa has been lucky enough to be next door to Bengal. So it did get a certain amount of publicity. But if it had been at the door-step of any metropolitan Press the whole position would have been different and our Ministers would have run in five minutes to see what is going on there.

Sir, I have been only trying to make the House understand that there are problems that do not get fully represented in this House. We seem to depend so much on what the Press say. Just as we thought why we should include the Punjab floods, why we should include the Andhra droughts and why not have only the Orissa floods, to my mind, to my way of feeling and thinking, as a whole it is a very very serious setback in our emotional reactions. It is a very very serious thing. I think Parliament ought to have got down to it earlier.

Sir, my hon. friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is sitting in his appropriate place today, will remember that about 40 years ago there was a very eminent engineer who said something that was not easily understood by everybody. What he said was that no decent engineer would take a risk with Kosi. Why? She found a strange bedfellow every other night. In other words, the Kosi bed changed evernight. You ask an engineer to do a certain thing today, the following morning you will discover that the bed has changed. I know my hon. friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs did not understand the joke, but still the rest of the House did (*Interruption*).

What I was trying to point out is this. I am deeply disturbed that the Prime Minister of this country should say that the people of Orissa, the people of Bengal and the Kosi area and the people in the Punjab have to accept floods as inevitable, God-given. I am not prepared to agree with him. Admittedly, the Prime Minister of India has got no responsibility for the rains; he cannot do it even if he wants to. But nonetheless, to say to the people in their affection—they were expecting a word of cheer that this is their *kismet* and they have to lump it is very unfortunate. Nontheless, knowing him as we do, I think he does want to help the people in their distress.

To me, Sir, the biggest problem in the matter of floods appears to be the question of de-forestation, denudation of forests. We talk of *vanamahotsav*. The Prime Minister said that everybody who cut a tree ought to be hanged—I think that is what he said.

An Hon. Member: Put in jail.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Jail is not enough. He also went to jail—the Prime Minister. How has it changed the country? Going to jail is no good. We do not want to have any more passports—jailbirds. The denudation of forests is the problem. Why are there the Punjab floods? For the sake of revenue we have been denuding the Himalayas of all the fir trees. That is what is happening.

The D.V.C. started as what? As a flood protection measure. For protecting whom?—my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and everybody in Bengal. I do not know what has happened today. It has become something else. Exactly the same thing has happened with the Hirakud Project and every other project. From the original theme it seems to be something else. I think we better think seriously about this. It is not a question of what we are going to do this year. I know the hon. Member will be stingy in giving assistance to Orissa, because it is one of these out-of-the-way places in the backwoods. I know my friends can say what they like because the people in Orissa are not men of stature, they are not going to get what they should deserve. I regret, Sir, I have to put in that way, but the fact is that.

There is no such thing as a permanent remedy, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there cannot be. After all, we are

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

not responsible for Jupiter's furies—the rain God. We are not responsible for them. But the point is this. I was rather shocked at the logic of my hon. friend from Kendrapara, because he said it was a normal thing every year, and yet he was upset. If it is a normal thing, it is about time he got immunised to it. But somehow he did not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was abnormal this time.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May be. But, from the normal to the abnormal, the difference cannot be very great. But at any rate, I am not here to argue with him. The point is, if it has been a normal thing, then, his accusation against the Treasury Benches does not hold the same strength as I would like it to be. What I was trying to point out is, I think we have to think hard in Parliament whether there should be an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that the forests should be entirely a Central subject.

An Hon. Member: How will it help.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It will very much help. I know, it to our cost, because, in the Jharkhand area in South Bihar, there was a particular Minister in charge of revenue, and just because we used the words Jharkhand movement, Jharkhand pranth, Jharkhand area, etc., he said, "I will see there is no jungle there". He was a member of the honourable Congress Party—Shri Krishna Vallabh Sahai.

An Hon. Member: He is no more a Minister.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He can always be a Minister; having demolished, denuded the forests, his doing will be the eternal curse in that area. In the name of revenue, where the poor Adivasis could not cut down the trees to build their houses, or to make their *sagars* and things like that, the contractors ran wild and today, you cannot see a stretch of even three miles of forest. You go anywhere you like. It is naked.

I feel very strongly about it. It is not a question of the present trouble only. I have my fullest sympathy with all the coastal people of Orissa and the people of the Punjab. But the point is, what is the remedy? Can we trust the provincial leaders? I feel that the Constitution should be amended so that the forests become a central subject.

An Hon. Member: Can he trust the Centre?

An Hon. Member: Is it a penacea?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not know whether it is possible to trust the Centre. I do not know. But I think we can trust them more than the little boys in the States. I think that is that.

There is another thing. With regard to the relief operations, I feel we have had sufficient experience in this country of relief works. I do hope that at least in the backward tracts in Orissa, we shall not have this political picture. Everywhere else, say, in the Kosi belt and elsewhere, everything has been political in the past. But I do hope that if this is a national tragedy, these political considerations, political organisations, public or private, or whatever they may be, voluntary or otherwise, will not be permitted as far as Orissa is concerned. I do not know about the Punjab. I do not know enough about it. I would urge upon my hon. friends one thing. I know the senior Minister is not so mobile, but his colleague is very, very mobile. I would very much like him to spend quite a lot of time in these flood-affected areas. I do not make a joke. I do not want to be misunderstood. I know how old the senior Minister is, and I know how old I am. I know

just the difference. We must not crack jokes about these things. But I do feel if Shri Hathi were to spend quite a lot of time along with Shri Sachdev, his very able Secretary, in those areas, it will inspire the confidence we very badly need, a confidence which my hon. friend from Kendrapara is trying to shatter, maybe, for political reasons.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, no.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not making any charge against him. He got excited, and I felt that way. He must forgive me. He is a very, very dear and beloved friend of mine. The question is this. This is a national tragedy. Let us not look at these problems from a political angle. I feel—and I would urge—that if Shri Hathi along with Shri Sachdev, his very, very able Secretary, were to go there—as I would have liked to have said on a previous occasion that the Prime Minister of India could find it possible to spend three months in those disturbed areas in Assam—we would have solved the problem in this country.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Sepaker, floods in our country have become an annual feature. Some part of the country or other suffers from the flood ravage every year. While floods are to a certain extent, as stated by the Prime Minister, a good, the damage caused by the floods is much more severe.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTI *in the Chair*]

So, we have to see that the floods are to a certain extent controlled. Though I quite agree that there can be no control of nature, that is, we cannot control rain, at least to a certain extent we can control the floods. Several committees on flood control in the various States had come to some conclusions in previous years but their recommendations have not been implemented. The high level committee on floods in 1959 also made certain recommendations. But I feel that those recommendations also seem to have been washed away in the high floods. What happened to the recommendations? Can it be said that any one of the recommendations has been implemented in any State?

I quite see that question of finance is involved. Ours is a country which is poor and we cannot reasonably think of controlling the number of rivers which exist in our country. But the Central Government should take this question more seriously for consideration and come to the rescue of the various States. To do this, I would suggest that the control of the rivers in the various States should be taken over by the Central Government. The Inter-State River Control Act, 1956, according to me, is not sufficient and it does not give the necessary powers to the Centre for controlling the rivers. The source of the rivers generally is situated in one State whereas the long course through which a river flows lies in another State. There is no agreement between State and State to carry out the various measures of control or improvement. I would suggest that the Government of India should take more seriously to this problem. I do not find any provision made in the third Five Year Plan to adopt flood control measures in the various States.

Various recommendations have been made by the high level committee on floods in 1959, such as raising and strengthening and protecting the scours along with the bank or embankment along the rivers, providing masonry escapes at pre-determined places, providing adequate drainage facilities and channel improvements in the lower reaches of rivers, attending to the flood portion of multi-purpose reservoirs in upper reaches of rivers, afforestation and so on. None of these recommendations seems to have been implemented in any State. The result is that every year, in one

[Shri Jagantha Rao]

State or the other, and in one portion of a State or other, floods occur, resulting in serious damage and loss of property and cattle.

In Orissa this year, the floods have been unprecedented. Simultaneously, all the rivers there rose in high floods. The result was that there was huge loss of property, men and cattle. I myself, along with my hon. friend Shri Mahanty, visited the flood-affected areas with the Prime Minister. We could see the picture of a vast area affected by the floods. Till today some areas continue to be practically under water. There is no scope for the water to be drained to the sea. The water has to evaporate. It may take many months more for the whole stretches of water to evaporate. Naturally, the people there have suffered, and there is no knowing when the villagers could be rehabilitated in their villages. The Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 5,07,00,000, for taking immediate measures such as providing gratuitous relief, repairing breaches in PWD embankments and roads, repairing revenue embankments and roads and buildings demaged, rehabilitation grant to needy non-agriculturists, medical relief, supply of fodder and animal relief, re-construction of village schools and public institutions, house-building grants, drinking water supply and subsidised sale of rice. I request the Central Government to consider the request of the Orissa Government sympathetically and come to its aid immediately.

In this connection, I would like to praise the work done by the army personnel in the flood-affected areas in Punjab. Every year we find when there are floods in any part of the country, the army comes to the rescue of the flood-stricken people and helps in their rehabilitation. But the army could not go to Orissa in time because of the lack of communications. The railway communication was cut off and roads were also inundated by flood water. The result was, the army could not reach there in time, while immediate relief could be given by the army in Rohtak and other flood-affected areas in Punjab.

In this connection, the State Government has suggested to the Government of India to have an alternative railway link *via* Talcher and Rourkela, so that at a time when such a natural calamity comes, the army from the Eastern Command could be straightaway rushed to the spot. I request the Irrigation and Power Ministry of Government of India to take up this question with the Railway Board and see that an alternative railway link to Cuttack *via* Talcher and Rourkela is taken up.

Telegraphic and telephone lines were also interrupted. The result was, the news of this havoc caused by these recent floods could not reach Delhi. To avert this also, my suggestion is, there should be alternative telegraphic and telephone lines connecting Orissa and Delhi. These things have to be taken care of.

I do not say the Government of India have not done anything. The Government of India have taken timely steps. Two Ministers toured the flood-stricken areas. The Prime Minister was also kind enough to visit the area and it has produced a good psychological effect on the people. I do not deny the fact that the Government of India have done something, but much more remains to be done. So, the Government of India should come to the aid and rescue of the State Government, because financially Orissa is a poor State and left to itself, it cannot do anything.

My friend, Shri Surendranath Twivedy, said that because of the food zone, people in the flood-affected areas had no rice to eat. I do not agree with him. The areas were inundated and there were no communications. I had a talk with the Supply Minister of Orissa the other day at Bhubaneshwar. He told me that large stocks of

rice from Koraput and Kalahandi have been rushed to the flood-affected areas. So, I do not think my friend was right in criticising the formation of the food zone with West Bengal.

I once again request the Government of India to chalk out a phased programme for prevention of floods all over the country during the third Five Year Plan. Many committees have been appointed in the past and the recommendations are made. Recommendations are not wanting; only they have to be implemented. I quite see that all these cannot be implemented at the same time all over the country. But they have to take up this question and have a phased programme, without pleading inability on account of lack of finances.

I am glad that because of this motion, this House has been given an opportunity to discuss the flood problem in our country, which is a major problem. Orissa is the granary of India where paddy and rice is produced. But this year 5400 square miles of paddy-growing area have been inundated and several hundreds of acres of land are sand-cast. So, it would not be possible for some years to come for the poor peasants to reclaim these lands. This is a problem which requires serious thought and action.

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Though normally I should say Orissa is a chronic sufferer from floods, this year due to the abnormal rainfall in the catchment areas of all the rivers simultaneously, it was of an unprecedented nature. The rivers used to take off or discharge the flood waters, but as you rightly pointed out, Madam, the river beds are fast rising due to deforestation in the catchment areas, as a result of which instead of silt, more sand is carried. Shri Jaipal Singh, who comes from a region which is also in the catchment area of a very important riven in Orissa, i.e. Brahmani, also rightly pointed this out.

In this connection, I have a bitter experience of river Baitarani, which passes through a major part of my district. This is not the only occasion, but in the past also, a lot of villages and the down-stream area, which is before the delta area, are usually sand-cast because of the barrages they have further down-stream. No doubt barrages and reservoirs to an extent stem off the floods, because they prevent the flow of all the water simultaneously; but, in many cases, as has been our experience with the DVC and also Hirakud, they always do not meet the requirements if all the stages of flood-control are not simultaneously undertaken, which is not even possible.

Similarly for Orissa, as a permanent measure, it has been suggested that the different rivers like Brahmani, Baitarani and Salandi should have reservoirs so as to stem off the flood discharge and they should be taken up simultaneously. But I would urge her that it is not possible for a State like Orissa to have all these reservoirs simultaneously or in a reasonable period of time, unless the Centre comes to her aid, considering her ways and means and her financial resources.

Shri Jaipal Singh rightly pointed out that afforestation should be immediately taken up in the catchment areas of the important river systems like Brahmani, Baitarani and Mahanadi. The burning problem of the area I come from is that in the catchment area of nearly 500 square miles of Baitarani, the forests are being fast denuded because of the shifting cultivation practised in that area. It is high time that we thought of ways and means how to tackle this problem of shifting cultivation and settle the adivasis in the plains, because they are not easily amenable to giving up the primitive system of cultivation. Besides the poverty, the utter poverty which they suffer always stands in their way of taking to better means of cultivation, though they are very eager to do so, provided they are

[Shri Bhanja Deo]

given ample facilities and resources to take to other means of cultivation so that the people down-stream and in the plains are benefited by the afforestation in those areas. Even then, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member who forcibly put it before the House, it is not completely within the means of a State like Orissa to take up the afforestation scheme there within a reasonable period of time unless the Centre again comes to their rescue.

16 hrs.

There is another important feature which is always attributed to the cause of devastating floods in Orissa, and this has not been probably brought before the House. It was pointed out to us in the Orissa Assembly in 1955 by the then Chief Minister, Shri Choudhari, that unless the railway embankments have more vents this problem cannot be solved. Because, as you know, Madam, in the coastal area the railway embankment is very high because it has to pass through an area which is always subject to floods. Naturally, when the railway system was considered then, they had to think of having a high embankment line which also, to an extent, is a cause for the flood waters not running as fast and as soon as we would expect them to recede, because of the high embankment line. And I would be very glad if the hon. Minister for Irrigation would enlighten me if that is the actual cause and, if so, what we are doing to tackle it. At that time, the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Choudhuri, pointed out that they had asked the railway authorities to have more vents to provide more escape channels by widening the bridges and by providing bridges or other means for discharging the flood water when there is heavy pressure on the embankment at the time of high floods. I do not know whether the Railway Ministry have considered this aspect of the flood prevention in Orissa and, if so, I would be very happy to know as to what steps are being taken to meet that problem, and if that aspect has been also considered both by the Railway and the Irrigation Ministries.

The floods, not only in Orissa, but also in Himachal Pradesh have been of an unprecedented character, where again it is probably due to the fast deforestation that has taken place, the floods have been of a character which we have never heard of before.

Again, I would urge the Central Government to come to the rescue of Orissa in this sense that Orissa not only needs gratuitous relief but we have to tackle this flood problem from a greater aspect if the Third Plan is going to be of any benefit to this land, and that will not be so unless the flood problem is properly tackled. Another problem which is standing in the way of the Orissa Government in tackling a problem of this magnitude is that probably we do not have the men, technical knowledge or technical know-how, to meet a problem of this magnitude. The Centre should come to our rescue by supplying officers who have greater knowledge of flood control and of better means of controlling them at the cheapest possible cost so that it would be well within the means of a State like Orissa to meet it. Because, though we may be a backward region, we cannot always depend on doles from the Centre. Again to make us stand firmly on our feet, the Centre has to supply us the technical know-how and for a period of time the money, so that we could overcome this chronic ailment of flood by which the land I come from is usually haunted. If we take the statistics which have so ably been pointed out by other hon. Members from Orissa, it is seen that not only in 1955 we had floods of unprecedented magnitude, but in previous years also, we have been having this recurring trouble from this chronic ailment of floods, which always retard the growth of

the development which we have made during the course of the last two Plan periods.

Besides, it has been pointed out to us that the Army could not come to our aid because the railway communications had been cut off. If we have improved means of road transport between Ranchi and Orissa through the region I come from, it can easily come to the rescue of the State at times of emergency like this. We may not have been able to approach Orissa by rail.

16·09 hrs. I

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

There were other means of comcunication from Ranchi, by which the Eastern Command could have easily come to the rescue of this State and done what was necessary as has been done in other areas like Punjab and other different parts of the country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ें जहां कहीं भी आई हुई हैं वे सभी क्षेत्र हमारे लिए सहानुभूति के पात्र हैं चाहे वह पंजाब में हों, उड़ीसा में हों अथवा हिमाचल प्रदेश में हों ।

अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व जब पंजाब की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था और उस वक्तव्य में यह कहा था कि जितनी जानकारी अब तब प्राप्त हो सकी है उसके आधार पर मैं सदन को पंजाब की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दे रहा हूं । लेकिन मेरी जानकारी जहां तक है उस आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं और मेरा अनुमान यह है कि पंजाब सरकार से संभवत: उनको पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है क्योंकि अब तक पंजाब में इस बाढ़ से जो विनाश हुआ है उस विनाश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि लगभग जो वहां फसलों की बर्बादी हुई है और लोगों के मकानात आदि गिरे हैं उससे करीब २५ करोड़ रुपये की हानि इस समय तक पंजाब के अन्दर हो चुकी है । अभी आपने पीछे अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया था कि लगभग ५० व्यक्ति इस बाढ़ के शिकार हो चुके हैं लेकिन जैसी कि मेरी जानकारी है उसके अनुसार अब तक ७३ व्यक्ति इस बाढ़ के शिकार हो चुके हैं । इसी प्रकार से आपने अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया था कि २००० गांव इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि इस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी इस प्रकार है कि लगभग ४००० या ४५०० गांव इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि इस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं । और उनमें से ३८७ गांव इस प्रकार के हैं जो पूरी तरह से बैठ गए हैं । एक प्रकार से उनमें घरों का और अपने बैठने के स्थानों का फिर से निर्माण करना पड़ेगा । फसलों के विनाश के साथ साथ इस भयंकर विनाश का प्रभाव जिन मनुष्यों और पशुओं पर पड़ा है, उनकी संख्या हजारों से बहुत ऊपर पहुंच गई है । लेकिन मुझे विशेष रूप से यह निवेदन करना है कि इस बाढ़ के पश्चात् होने वाले जो परिणाम हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी हम थोड़ा विस्तार से विचार करें। पशुओं में एक भयंकर प्रकार का रोग जो बाढ़ के पश्चात इस प्रकार के इलाकों में फैल जाता है, पंजाब में बहुत बुरी तरह से फैल चुका है । इसी तरह से रोहतक में और उसके आस पास के इलाकों में, जिनकी चर्चा हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने की है, हैजा और दूसरे रोग भी बहुत बुरी तरह से फैल गए हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां बाढ़ को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में शासन प्रयत्नशील हो, वहां बाढ़ के पश्चात् जो बीमारियां मनुष्यों और पशुओं में फैलती है, उनकी रोक-थाम के लिए भी उसको प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिए ।

एक और बात मैं सुझाव के रूप में आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि पंजाब में बाढ़ का एक बड़ा कारण जहां प्रकृति का प्रकोप रहा है, वहां

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

एक बड़ा कारण यह भी रहा है कि पंजाब में पानी के निकलने के लिए जो नाले बनाए गये हैं, उनको बनाते समय कोई विधिवत् योजना नहीं बनाई गई। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में ही एक चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। आज से एक, डेढ़ साल पहले गुड़गांव में इसी प्रकार की बाढ़ आई थी और उसका कारण भी यही था कि पानी के निकलने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं था। मेरे अनुरोध पर माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री उस स्थान को देखने के लिए गए और उन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि किस प्रकार महाविनाश उस जिले का उस बाढ़ से हुआ। उसके पश्चात् पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने दो नाले वहां से निकाले, ताकि उस जिले का पानी आगे निकल जाए। एक नाला गोंछी नाला कहलाता है और दूसरा नूह का नाला कहलाता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य-पूर्ण स्थिति यह हुई कि इन नालों को निकाले जाते समय उनकी योजना इस प्रकार की रही कि पानी तो उनका वहां से खिंचने लगा, लेकिन उसके बाद दूसरे गांवों को टकराने लगा। इस प्रकार की स्थिति रोहतक और हांसी में भी है। हरियाना के इस इलाके में बाढ़ के आने का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो नालियां पानी के निकलने के लिए बनाई जाती हैं, उनकी योजना दोषपूर्ण होती है। वह योजना विधिवत् बनाई जानी चाहिए। हमारा तरीका यह है कि जब बाढ़ आती है और उसमें लोग इतने भयंकर रूप से त्रसित होते हैं, तो उस समय फिर हमारे मस्तिष्क में योजनायें आती हैं। होना यह चाहिए कि जब बाढ़ निकल जाए और इस प्रकार का साधारण वातावरण हो, उस समय इस प्रकार की योजनायें बनाई जायें कि कहां कहां पानी को किस किस तरह आगे निकाला जा सकता है जिससे एक स्थान का पानी दूसरे स्थान को नुक्सान न पहुंचाये।

यह बाढ़ हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, उड़ीसा और दूसरे प्रान्तों में आकर परेशानी पैदा कर रही है, यह बात नहीं है। पहले हमने सुना था कि काश्मीर के लोगों को इसी प्रकार परेशान होना पड़ा और फिर आसाम के लोगों को इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा था। आये साल किसी न किसी प्रान्त को इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां राज्य सरकारों का यह दायित्व है कि वे इन बाढ़ों का सामना करने के लिए अच्छी तरह से तैयारी करें वहां अगर केन्द्र के संरक्षण में एक इस प्रकार का बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड बनाया जाय कि जहां भी आपात्कालिक परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हों, तो उनको तुरन्त सहयोग दिया जा सके। आज तो यह स्थिति है कि रोहतक में बाढ़ आई और दो हजार सैनिक वहां काम कर रहे हैं। पर यह तो प्रति वर्ष की समस्या है, एक वर्ष की समस्या नहीं है। इसलिए अगर इस तरह का सेंट्रल फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया जाये, तो वह अधिक उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकेगा।

रोहतक में बाढ़ आने के बाद कुछ सार्वजनिक संस्थायें वहां जाकर बड़ी तत्परता से काम कर रही हैं। हमें और सरकार को उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। बड़ी तत्परता के साथ वे धन संग्रह कर रही हैं और कपड़े भी इकट्ठे कर रही हैं। लेकिन ऐसी दैवी विपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से भी कोई अपील निकलती, तो उसका बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव होता और उससे जो धन संग्रह होता, उससे उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को बड़ी सहायता दी जा सकती थी। अगर यह व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं है, तो कम से कम भविष्य के लिए इस बारे में सोचा जा सके, तो अच्छा होगा।

हमारे समाज में अभी तक इस प्रकार की भी त्रुटियां विद्यमान हैं कि जब बाढ़ या अन्य कोई दैवी विपत्ति आती है, तो समाज के कुछ अवांछनीय तत्व उन से अनुचित लाभ उठाना शुरु कर देते हैं। अगर आटे का भाव दो सेर का है, तो दुकान-

दारों ने इस मुसीबत का लाभ उठा कर उसको और भी महंगा कर दिया । जिन क्षेत्रों में कोई दैवी विपत्ति आए, वहां अगर सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि लोगों को दैनिक उपयोग की चीजें आसानी से प्राप्त हो सकें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

पंजाब की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ का पानी निकलने के पश्चात हैजा और दूसरी बीमारियां फैलने लगेंगी । वे अभी से फैलनी शुरू हो गई हैं, लेकिन पानी के निकलने के बाद तो वे और ज़ोर से फैलेंगी । मेरा सुझाव है कि अब जबकि हरियाना के क्षेत्र में बीमारी शुरू हुई है, पड़ौस के क्षेत्र, जैसे दिल्ली नगर निगम से इस प्रकार का अनुरोध किया जा सकता है कि अगर उसका स्वास्थ्य विभाग कुछ समय के लिये वहां अपनी सेवायें दे सके और उन लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा सके, तो बहुत अच्छा है ।

पंजाब, उड़ीसा और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो यह दैवी विपत्ति आई है, उस को तात्कालिक आपत्ति समझ कर हम उसके निराकरण के लिये प्रयत्नशील हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है । आज स्थिति यह है कि अभी तक हम अपने देश में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं कि हम नदियों के प्रवाह और आने वाली बाढ़ों को रोक सकें और बड़ी दृढ़ भाषा में यह कह सकें कि हमने अपने देश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की बना दी है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हम को बाढ़ का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा । इसका कारण चाहे अर्थ की दुर्बलता हो, या कोई और कारण हो, लेकिन इतना अवश्य होना चाहिए कि इन बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए हमारे पास पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए, जब तक कि प्रान्तों में इस विषय में पूरी व्यवस्था न हो जाये ।

दूसरी एक यह शिकायत मेरी भी है, जो और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है । होता यह है कि जब बाढ़ें आती हैं और उनसे जो बड़े बड़े नगर प्रभावित होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में तो प्रैस की ओर से काफी पब्लिसिटी होती है और सारा ध्यान उधर ही दिया जाता है । लेकिन गांव के लोगों को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं होता, जिनकी आवाज़ न तो शासन तक पहुंच पाती है और न दूसरों तक ही पहुंच पाती है, सिवाय इसके कि वे अपने परिश्रम से अपने बचाव का प्रबन्ध कर लें । सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी आंखों से देखा था कि डेढ़ वर्ष पहले गुड़गांव में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी, उसने किस तरह सारे जिले को तबाह किया था । इसी प्रकार के और स्थान भी हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह नहीं है कि किसी दैवी आपत्ति के समय नगरों पर ध्यान न दिया जाये या शहरों की रक्षा न की जाये, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग देहातों का है जिनकी अर्थ की कमाई से हमारा शासन तथा और भी बहुत से कार्य चलते हैं, इसलिये इस प्रकार की दैवी आपत्तियों में उन देहातों की उपेक्षा न की जाये ।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): At the outset, I should like to offer my thanks to the Prime Minister as well as to the Minister of Irrigation and Power and his able Deputy, who had found time to visit flood-affected Orissa, notwithstanding their multifarious engagements. I hope and wish that their experiences and impressions will have some impact on formulations of policy for flood control and relief measures in that State.

But, having said that much, I should be forgiven if I say that listening to this debate, I feel that the central point has been absolutely missed. The fact has to be borne in mind,—and I am sure the hon. Minister will touch on this aspect in the course of his reply as to why this has happened—that during the last two plans, the flood control measure has not been given the attention that it had deserved. It is really a pity today that we are to acknowledge, when all

[Shri Mahanty]

these floods cause calamities beyond description, when it means loss of national wealth as well as gruesome tragedy in terms of human suffering, that our last two Plans should not have devoted to it the attention that it had deserved.

It is being held that flood protection is an indirect benefit, the direct benefit being irrigation and power. Therefore, even though all these multipurpose river valley projects were conceived primarily as flood control measures, subsequently so much emphasis was laid on irrigation and power that the flood control aspect of those projects was completely neglected. The Hirakud system, it was designed to cope with a flood discharge of 12 lakhs cusecs in the Mahanadi. Today, the fact has to be remembered that even this Hirakud reservoir can impound only 8 per cent of the total flow that flows through that mighty river Mahanadi.

This year, the flow is stated to be 10½ lakh cusecs. Five lakh cusecs were impounded in the Hirakud reservoir and the balance 5 lakh cusecs of water flowed down the channel, but at Naraj, a point further down, it had swollen into 11½ lakh cusecs again. From this the hon. Minister will be able to appreciate the fact that Hirakud is no remedy for flood control in the Delta areas. I would ask, why the Hirakud project was so designed as not to have taken this aspect into consideration.

We are told that Hirakud has been designed for controlling a flood of the magnitude of 12 lakh cusecs flow. But it is time enough that we consider how to control a flood whose magnitude may be 15-16 lakh cusecs. I am sorry to say that these aspects have not yet been considered. I hope and pray that the Minister would not wait for a tragedy of such magnitude to happen again to wake up to the realities of the situation.

Then again, the hon. Prime Minister has said time and again that Governments do not cause floods. Certainly Governments do not cause floods, but Governments can prevent floods. Another pitiable thing that has gone on is the controversy as to whether embankments are desirable or not. In terms of an absolute reply, nobody can say whether embankments are good or bad. But if embankments are not good, certainly Government should have taken other flood control measures, like building flood channels, flood basins etc. It is indeed regretable that the Government have taken no such measures and, as a result of their complacence and indifference, today you find this vast human tragedy has been perpetrated.

Coming to the recent floods in Orissa, even the short-term measures recommended by the Government are inadequate and are not going to solve the problem. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly pay some attention to what I say. I was told in Bhubaneswar that the embankments which are now being repaired are being so repaired as to cope with the 1955 flood level. I would like to submit that this is an absolutely wrong attitude. We should not wait for further floods to change our specifications. When we are going to repair these embankments, we should see that they are really capable of preventing floods of the magnitude that occurred this year.

Then the hon. Minister stated that this year the Brahmani caused great devastation, even though the Mahanadi behaved in a much more docile way. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has got any plans as far as Brahmani is concerned. I have gone through all the documents which are available, and I am sorry to say that the Government or their engineers have no plans as yet by which Brahmani can be tamed.

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of

the hon. Minister. It is time the Government took flood control not as a State subject but as a Central subject. If you look at the history of flood protection in this country, you will find that in the 19th century, it was done through individual efforts. Then when the zamindars appeared on the scene, these efforts were relegated to the zamindars. When the zamindars found that these flood control measures were beyond their means, these became the responsibility of State Governments. Today we find that it is beyond the means of the State Governments; and it should be the direct responsibility of the Centre.

There is another reason; and that is more important and with that I will end. We find a lot of inter-provincial stupidity standing in the way of planning adequate flood protection. I give an instance. The Orissa Government is thinking of how to control the floods in Burabalang which is linked with another river Subarnarekha. The C.W.P.C. had thought of some schemes in this regard. If these schemes had been worked out, that would have irrigated 10 lakhs of acres of land and would have afforded flood protection also. But since the source of the Subarnarekha lies in Bihar, the Bihar Government would not permit the Orissa engineers to cast their shadows on the land of Bihar. This is the kind of attitude of the State Governments. They behave in this manner. It is time that the Government of India took up the flood protection measures as a central subject. There will be more coordination and these angularities of the State Governments will be straightened and they will be made to realise that floods are causing national havoc and national disaster and it is in national interests that the floods should be controlled on a national basis. I do not find a better word; no sort of inter-provincial stupidity should be allowed to stand in the way.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, the solution is very simple. The whole of Chota Nagpur plateau will go to Orissa and I will support him. Let him say, 'Yes'.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I would certainly welcome him. There is a proverb which says if a Roman comes with a present then there is something to be circumspect about it. If he comes without any present he is certainly welcome. Certainly, I will welcome him; I have welcomed him all my life; so, there should be no grievance in this regard. His present makes us only a little bit circumspect.

I have nothing further to add. I hope it is time enough, on the eve of the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission from their Olympian heights should descend a little down below the flooded plains and it is high time that flood protection is not considered as an indirect objective but as a very direct objective and as a very direct charge of the Government of India.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश में आई बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में आज यहां चर्चा हो रही है। इस बाढ़ से जो वहां पर बरबादी हुई है, उस पर सभी को बहुत दुःख है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि न तो प्रेस के जरिए और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिए से लोगों को इस बात का ज्ञान हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भी कुछ हिस्सों में बाढ़ बड़ी भयंकरता से आई है, बहुत ही उसका घना प्रभाव हुआ है। सिर्फ आगरे जिले में उत्तर प्रदेश के १५ आदमी बाढ़ से मरे हैं। मथुरा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे जो जिले हैं उनमें भी बाढ़ बड़े भयंकर रूप में आई है। मैं यह सब इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि बाढ़ का सारे देश पर जब प्रभाव पड़ता है और इस पर विचार भी किया जाता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यह भी ध्यान में रखे कि यह न सिर्फ उड़ीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश या पंजाब का प्रश्न है बल्कि देश के दूसरे हिस्से भी हैं कि जहां पर बाढ़ से बहुत तबाही हुई है और केन्द्र को वहां के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की भी सहायता के लिए आगे आना चाहिए।

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

एक बहुत ही अहम सवाल की तरफ अब मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब उपमंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उनको टोकना चाहा था और चाहता था कि वह इस बात का जवाब दें कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि जब हमने फ्लड कंट्रोल के कदम भी उठाये हैं और कहा है कि हम फ्लड्स को कंट्रोल करेंगे और एक फ्लड विंग भी स्थापित किया है, तो भी बाढ़ इतनी भारी भयंकरता से आती रहती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज की पूरी तरह से जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये । १९५४ से, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, जब से यह कार्य चालू है, जो फ्लड विंग है वह भी काम करता है, क्या कारण है कि इतनी अधिक बाढ़ें आई हैं । लगातार हर साल बाढ़ों की जो अधिकता है वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है, बाढ़ की जो भयंकरता है वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है । अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि जैसे यहां पर शिकायत की गई है कि पंजाब के बारे में उड़ीसा के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसका कोई पता नहीं लगा कि वहां बाढ़ आने वाली है । इनके बारे में तो एक मिनट के लिये यह माना जा सकता है कि सरकार को पता न चला हो लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सीधे नियंत्रण में है और जिसके प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है, वहां पर भी डेढ़ सौ आदमी एक रात में मर गये और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसका पता तक न चला, बाढ़ की केन्द्रीय सरकार को पहले से सूचना तक नहीं मिली, इससे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है। आखिर कहीं पानी बरसा होगा, आज आपके पास इतने अच्छे साधन हैं जिन से आप को फौरन दुनियां की खबरों का पता लग जाता है, लेकिन आप के शासन में ढिलाई इतनी है कि यह पता वह नहीं लगा सका कि जो पानी बरस रहा है उसका असर आगे चल कर क्या होगा । एक जगह पर डेढ़ सौ आदमी पानी में बह गये, इससे बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आज केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है कि हम बाढ़ को किस तरह से रोक सकते हैं । इस पर हमारा ध्यान है ही नहीं । मैं नहीं कहता कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री से सहमत नहीं हूं या मंत्री जी से सहमत नहीं हूं कि बाढ़ को पूरी तरह नहीं रोका जा सकता है, लेकिन बाढ़ जो आती है उसकी सूचना तो जनता को दी जा सकती है और यह खबर दी जा सकती है कि जनता को सतर्क रहना चाहिये । मुझे अफसोस है कि जो हमारी सरकार है, चाहे वह केन्द्र में हो या प्रदेशों में, उसे यह भी बतलाने की फुर्सत नहीं है कि कहां पर क्या होने वाला है, कहां बाढ़ आने वाली है, इसकी सूचना नहीं मिलती है. नतीजा यह होता है कि जनता बहुत खतरे में पड़ जाती है ।

मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि हमारे इलाके में जब पिछले साल बाढ़ आई तो एक नाला बना । उस नाले में इस तरह की कमी रह गई, वह इस तरह से बनाया गया, कि बाढ़ का पानी उससे ऊपर नहीं जाता । उसके बाद जब जाना भी शुरू हुआ और ज्यादा प्रेशर पड़ा, तो वह जाकर शहर में घुस गया । असल में बात यह है कि इस तरह की डिफेकिटव प्लैनिंग होती है नाले बनाने की कि उसकी वजह से बाढ़ की भयंकरता बढ़ जाती है । यहां पर पंजाब के बारे में जिक्र किया गया कि जो ड्रेन नं० ८ है वह कहीं भी जाकर ऐसा नहीं होता कि समुद्र में पड़ता हो, झील में या नदी में पड़ता हो । उसका अन्त जाकर गांव में होता है । सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि जब पानी ऊपर से चला आ रहा है और उसका अन्त होगा गांव के अन्दर, तो उसके आस पास की जनता का क्या होगा । कभी इस तरह की बात नहीं सोची जाती है ।

इस लिये पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह यह है कि सरकार निश्चित

नीति निर्धारित कर ले कि हम जो नाले बनाने जा रहे हैं या और कुछ बनाने के काम हो रहे हैं, उनके अन्दर ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है कि पानी का बहाव आगे बढ़े इसके बजाय उसमें रुकावट होती जा रही हो। मुझे भय है कि मुल्क में जगह जगह इस तरह के काम हो रहे हैं जिन से कुदरती तौर पर पानी का बहाव रुक जाता है और इस तरह से उसका असर भयंकर पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आखिर जिम्मेदार....

सभापति महोदय : आपका पांच मिनट का समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जब भी आप कहेंगे मैं अपना भाषण बन्द कर दूंगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं यहां पर हमेशा के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कोई कंट्रील होना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां मिनिस्टर कितना टाइम लें क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह पसन्द है कि एक के बाद एक मिनिस्टर बढ़ते जायें। हो सकता है कि कुछ दिनों में १०० मिनिस्टर हो जायें, उस वक्त उस सदन का क्या होगा। अगर तमाम टाइम मिनिस्टर ले जायेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि मुल्क की बातें यहां पर नहीं रक्खी जा सकेंगी। इस लिये नियम बनने चाहियें ताकि हम देख सकें कि कितना टाइम मिनिस्टर लेंगे अपना जवाब देने में। एक फैशन बन गया है कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बीच में इंटरवीन करेंगे, बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में कुछ कहेंगे, और दोनों की स्पीचेज़ जो होंगी वे उन की अपनी नहीं होंगी, उन के मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई हुई होंगी। जो बात कही जाती है, उस का कोई जवाब नहीं होगा। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर जो बातें कही गई हैं कि बनावटी बाढ़ आ रही है, आदमी की बनाई हुई है, कुदरती नहीं है, इस का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये। उपमंत्री महोदय ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब बड़े मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे तो वे इस का कोई जवाब देंगे कि आखिर यह आदमी की बनाई हुई बाढ़ है या क्या है।

अन्त में मैं एक या दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं, आप की आज्ञा के मुताबिक। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ से पीड़ित जो लोग हैं उन के लिये क्या काम किया जा रहा है। जिन लोगों के मकान गिर गये हैं, उन का तो इस में कोई दोष नहीं है, उन के मकान बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है? इसी के साथ साथ जो दवा दारू का इन्तजाम है, या दूसरी तरह के काम हैं, उन के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है या करना चाहती है? डेढ़ सौ आदमी मर गये हिमाचल प्रदेश में, ७३ आदमी मर गये पंजाब में और मेरे खुद के जिले में १५ आदमी मर गये उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर, और उड़ीसा के अन्दर भी लोग मर रहे हैं। इस के अन्दर उन का कोई दोष नहीं था, उन के लिए सरकार क्या कोई मुआवजा देना चाहती है या नहीं। इसी तरह से इस वर्ष जो असाधारण बाढ़ आई है, उस के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये सरकार अपनी ओर से कोई कमेटी बनाना चाहती है या नहीं? मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बाढ़ के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये कमेटी बनाये और चूंकि यह बात स्थायी बनती जा रही है इस लिये मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इस सदन की एक कमेटी बने, स्टैन्डिंग पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बने जो इस बात पर विचार करती रहे

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

जिन को एक्स्पर्ट कहा जाता है, सिर्फ उन पर इस बात को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता । इस सदन की कमेटी जो बने वह विचार करती रहे कि जो भी बाढ़ आती है उस की स्थिति क्या है, हम इतना रुपया जो इस पर खर्च करते हैं, उस पर कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं या वह भार जनता पर ऐसे ही पड़ता जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे और जब मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो इन बातों का भी जवाब दें ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ramaul.

Shri C. K. Nair: (Outer Delhi): Delhi must have its share.

Mr. Chairman: I have called the hon. Member there.

श्री शि० न० रामौल (महासू) : सभापति जी, बाढ़ की जो आपत्ति हर साल हमारे मुल्क में आती रहती है उसके सिलसिले में काफी सोचने की जरूरत है और आज इस पर काफी चर्चा भी हो रही है । मेरे पास चूंकि समय कम है इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में न जाता हुआ, सिर्फ हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । स्पीचेज सुनने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, छोटा सा, जिस में कुछ इत्तला है कि ६० या ६५ आदमियों की डेथ हुई और कुछ अनकंफर्म्ड इत्तला ऐसी है कि लगभग डेढ़ सौ आदमी मर गये हैं, एक रात में जैसा अभी बतलाया गया है, बाढ़ आने से खत्म हो गये हैं । इससे वहां पर कितना नुक्सान हुआ होगा पशु-धन का और दूसरे लोगों की सम्पत्ति का, इस का तो महज अनुमान किया जा सकता है । ५० के लगभग गांव पानी के अन्दर आ चुके हैं । इसलिये इसके बारे में हमारे मुल्क में काफी विचार करने की जरूरत है, और जैसा सुझाव दिया गया है, कोई इस किस्म की कमेटी संट्रल लेवल पर और प्रदेश के लेवेल पर भी बननी चाहिये जो खास तौर से इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो बाढ़ आई है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल भी एक या दो मर्तबा उसी इलाके में बाढ़ आई थी । उसी के कारण वहां पर एक पुल भी बनाया गया । उस पुल से ट्रेफिक गुजारने के लिये, दोनों तरफ पुश्ते बनाने पड़े और पुश्ते बना कर उनके मकाबले सड़क बनी । इस से जो पानी निकलने की जगह थी वह कम रह गई । वह खड्ड ऐसा है जो हमेशा चलने वाला नहीं है । वहां पर चारों तरफ जंगल हैं और जब भारी बारिश होती है तो एक दम पानी का बहाव शुरू हो जाता है । जब पानी को बहने का रास्ता नहीं मिलता कुदरती तरीके से तो वह रुक जाता है और इस इलाके में भर जाता है । पिछले तीन सालों में वहां पर थोड़ी थोड़ी बाढ़ आई, लोगों की तरफ से सुझाव दिये गये कि इसका कुछ इंतजाम करना चाहिये और पानी की निकासी का कोई साधन सोचना चाहिये । लेकिन वह बात नहीं हुई । जब मुझे अखबारों से इसके बारे में पता चला तो मैंने एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन यहां पर दिया । लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं मिली और न ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से अभी तक कोई ठीक तौर से कंफर्मेशन हुआ कि कितना नुक्सान हुआ, कितने लोग मरे और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से क्या-क्या कार्रवाई की गई या रिलीफ पहुंचाने के बारे में क्या हो रहा है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक ऐसी टेरिटरी है जिसका सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से डाइरेक्ट ताल्लुक है उस के कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में । इसलिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे और वहां पर जो कुछ आपत्ति लोगों पर घिरी हुई है उसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दे, मैटी-

रियल की सहायता दे क्योंकि लोगों के मकान बर्बाद हो गये हैं । इन चीजों की तरफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा ध्यान दे ताकि वे लोग जो वहां की बाढ़ के कारण उखड़े हैं, उनको फिर रिहैबिलिटेट किया जा सके ।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : जनाब चेअरमैन साहब इस सदन में आज बाढ़ के मामले पर जो तकरीरें हुई उन को मैं ने बहुत गौर से सुना । लेकिन जो मोशम दिमा गया था, उस मोशन के लिहाज से जो बातें आज के मुबाहसे में आनी चाहियें थीं, मेरे नजदीक वे बातें नहीं आईं । मैं ने उन के लिये पूरा मैटीरियल इस वक्त तैयार किया था और मैं समझता था कि शायद मुझ को काफी वक्त इस ऐवान में इस मसले और इस प्राब्लेम के बारे में कहने को मिलेगा, ताकि मैं यह बतलाऊं कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है उस ने स्टेट्स को अलग रख कर फ्लड्स के मामले में क्या क्या किया । क्या क्या कहना चाहिये था, उसको भी मैं लेता और यह भी बतलाता कि हमने वही किया जो कि सेंटर को करना चाहिये था, और उसी के साथ यह भी अर्ज करता कि हर स्टेट ने अपनी अपनी जगह इस मामले में क्या किया है । मगर अब वक्त के लिहाज से भी और उन तकरीरों के लिहाज से भी, मैंने यह समझा है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो मैं उन बातों को छोड़ दूं और सिर्फ उड़ीसा के मुताल्लिक मैं बतलाऊं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का क्या वास्ता रहा और वहां जो कुछ इस वक्त तक हुआ है वह क्या है ताकि हमारी . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: It is difficult to understand this high class Urdu.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can he not speak in English?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : हाई क्लास तो क्या, यह तो लो क्लास भी नहीं है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : स्पीकर साहब ने इस मोशन को पंजाब के मुताल्लिक भी एलाउ कर दिया था । इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि पंजाब के मुताल्लिक जो कुछ वह फरमाना चाहें वह फरमा दें ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अगर मैं यह अर्ज करूं तो शायद गलत न हो कि हमारे बुजुर्ग ने जो अभी इरशाद फरमाया वह मेरी बात को शायद अच्छी तरह समझे नहीं । मेरे अर्ज करने का मकसद यह नहीं था, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा था कि मैं पंजाब के बाबत कुछ न कहूंगा या हिमाचल प्रदेश के बाबत कुछ न कहूंगा । मेरा यह मतलब नहीं था । मैं उनके बाबत भी कुछ न कुछ थोड़ा बहुत कहूंगा जितना कि मैं इस वक्त कह सकता हूं ।

खैर, इन सब बातों को छोड़ कर के मैं यह अर्ज करूं कि यह बहुत ही अफसोस और संकोच की बात है कि हर साल हमारे मुल्क में सैलाब और बाढ़ आते हैं । अभी अभी मेरे एक भाई अपनी तकरीर में इसके मुताल्लिक फरमा रहे थे कि गवर्नमेंट ने इसकी निस्बत क्या किया, और गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं यह मालूम करती है कि ये सैलाब आते क्यों हैं । तो मैं उसके निस्बत एक फिकरा अर्ज करता हूं लम्बी बात छोड़ करके, कि अगर दुनिया की अब से पिछली तारीख को देखा जाये, तो जहां तक बाढ़ों के आने का ताल्लुक है उनके साइकिल्स आते रहे हैं और जब वह साइकिल आते हैं तो उनके दौरान में बराबर बाढ़ आती रहती है । वह इंसान के कुसूर से या गवर्नमेंट के कुछ काम न करने की वजह से नहीं होता । फिर जहां तक कि गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है गवर्नमेंट इंसानों की बनी हुई है और गवर्नमेंट इंसानों से हमदर्दी रखती है, और गवर्नमेंट की हमदर्दी सिर्फ इसी वजह से नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट का मेम्बर वहां का रहने वाला है, बल्कि उसकी हमदर्दी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ है। तो मैं तो अर्ज करूंगा कि जितनी मेरे दोस्त को अपने उड़ीसा से मुहब्बत है व प्यार है, और जितना लिहाज उसकी जरूरत का उनको होगा, मैं समझता हूं अपने दिल में कि मुझ को भी उतना ही है, और मैं उन्हीं के

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

बराबर उड़ीसा की खिदमत करने को अपना फर्ज समझता हूं । उन्हीं के बराबर पंजाब की खिदमत करना अपना फर्ज समझता हूं । और मैं यह अपना फर्ज समझता हूं इन्सान होने के लिहाज से । अगर मैं गवनमेंट में न भी होता तो भी मैं यह न सोचता कि उड़ीसा तबाह हो जाये और खराब हो जाये । मेरा दिल तो तब भी दुखता क्योंकि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का रहने वाला हूं, मुझ को इस मुल्क से मुहब्बत है, मैं इस मुल्क में पैदा हुआ हूं और मेरी आयंदा नसलें इस मुल्क में रहेंगी । मैं कैसे सोच सकता हूं कि उड़ीसा से मेरा कोई वास्ता नहीं है । अगर मैं गवर्नमेंट में न भी होऊ तो भी इस मुल्क का बाशिन्दा होने के लिहाज से मेरा उससे ताल्लुक है और इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूं कि किसी को यह खयाल नहीं करना चाहिए कि कोई शख्स इस तरह सोचेगा और उड़ीसा की जो खिदमत हो सकती हो वह नहीं करेगा । मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि क्या किया गया है ।

लेकिन हमारे काम करने की भी कुछ हदें मुकर्रर हैं जिनको कास्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने कायम किया है और आज भी हम उनको मानते हैं और उनके मुताबिक अमल करते हैं । लेकिन अगर हम उन हदों को किसी मामले में भूल जायें और उनको छोड़ बैठें तो मैं कहता हूं कि क्या वह कांस्टीट्यूशन की वक्त होगी या उसकी जिल्लत होगी । मैं तो समझता हूं कि वह उसकी जिल्लत होगी ।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करूं कि इस हाउस में वही बातें कही जानी चाहिएं थीं जिनसे कि सेंटर का ताल्लुक था इस मामले में । सेंटर का ताल्लुक फाइनेंशल असिस्टेंस से था उसके बारे में कहा जाता, या टेकनिकल असिस्टेंस के बारे में कहा जाता । क्योंकि इस मामले में इन्हीं चीजों से सेंटर का ताल्लुक है । लेकिन यहां कहा गया कि फलां जगह यह हुआ और वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने उस वक्त जो कुछ किया वह गलत था और जो सही था वह नहीं किया । तो मैं तो इस में सिर्फ एक काम कर सकता हूं और उसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं कर सकता । अगर मेम्बर साहब स्टेट गवनमेंट से कुछ कराना चाहते हैं तो जो बातें उन्होंने यहां कही हैं उनको मुझे लिख देते और मैं उनकी यह खिदमत अंजाम दे देता कि मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखता, उनको कहता और समझाता और वह काम कराने की कोशिश करता । इसके अलावा मैं क्या कर सकता हूं । और वह मैं अब भी करने को तैयार हूं । जिन जिन साहबान ने यहां कहा है मैं उनको इनविटेशन देता हूं कि वह जो-जो चाहते हैं उसके बारे मे मुझ को लिख दें और जो कुछ मैं कर सकता हूं वह करने की कोशिश करूंगा । इससे ज्यादा इस वक्त नें अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि उसमें वक्त भी लगेगा और और बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह रह जायेगी ।

जहा तक उड़ीसा का ताल्लुक है एक बात मैं बतलाऊ जो शायद दिलों में होगी कि सेंटर ने उड़ीसा की कोई मदद की है या नहीं, पैसे से रुपये से । उनको मदद दी गयी है । इस वक्त तक दो करोड़ रुपया उनको दिया गया है और इस में से एक करोड़ तो लोन है । ऐसी मदद भी हो सकती है जिस पर सूद भी न चले और जिसकी वापसी भी न हो, वह भी स्टेटों को दी जाती है और उसका जिक्र भी एक साहब कर रहे थे । ऐसी मदद भी दी जा सकती है । अभी जो रुपया दिया गया है इसमें से देखा जायेगा कि जो खर्च होता है उसमें से किस हिस्से को लोन रखा जाये और किसको ग्रांट माना जाये । फिलहाल उनको दो करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो बहुत थोड़ा होगा ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हो सकता है कि थोड़ा हो और

वहां की जरूरत ज्यादा हो । लेकिन इस देने के बाद आगे और देना बन्द तो नहीं हो जाता । अगर उनकी जरूरत ज्यादा है तो वह हम को मजबूर कर के २५ दफा और ज्यादा ले सकते हैं । यह देना कोई अहसान के लिहाज से मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं । जो उनको जिस मदद की जरूरत है वह देनी चाहिए । अभी उनको दिया गया है और जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी खिदमत हो सकती है वह की जायगी । लेकिन उसी के साथ इसका भी खयाल रखा जाये कि कहीं उड़ीसा की गवनमेंट या हिन्दुस्तान की और दूसरी लोकल गवर्नमेंट्स यह न समझने लगें जायें कि जब भी मुसीबत आयगी तो सेंटर से रुपया आ जायेगा हमको कोई फिक्र नहीं करनी है । मैं किसी खानदान में हूं और मेरे बाप दादा कमाते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह मेरी मदद कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा भी तो फर्ज है कि मैं खुद भी कमाने लायक बनूं, मुझ को भी तो यह महसूस करना चाहिए कि मैं भी अपनी जरूरतों को अपने आप पूरा करने लायक बनूं । जो दूसरों की मदद के सहारे अपने को डाल देता है वह निकम्मा और बेकार हो जाता है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारी स्टेट गवनमेंट्स इस तरह से निकम्मी और बेकार हो जायें और खुद अपने आप अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की कोशिश न करें ।

अब आप मुलाहिजा फरमाएं कि फ्लड का सबजेक्ट तो स्टेट का है । तो मैं उड़ीसा के बाबत अर्ज करूं कि उड़ीसा में फ्लड के बारे में क्या हुआ और टेकनिकल असिसटेंस के बारे में क्या हुआ । जो मोशन है उसमें इन्हीं बातों का हवाला दिया गया है । इस वक्त मैं उसके बारे में अर्ज करता हूं ।

जहां तक टेकनिकल असिसटेंस का ताल्लुक है उसके मानी तो सिर्फ इतने होते हैं कि अगर किसी स्टेट को किसी टेकनिकल आदमी की अपने किसी काम के वास्ते जरूरत हो सेंटर वह आदमी उन को दे दे, नम्बर वन ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्कीम्स् के मुताल्लिक जो उनको मशविरे की जरूरत हो वह मशविरा उन को मिल जाये । यह दोनों किस्म के मशविरे आज उड़ीसा राज्य को दिये जा रहे हैं । इस वक्त उड़ीसा में एक टेकनिकल एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है और उसका एक मेम्बर सेंट्रल आफिसर है जो कि उन के साथ उस कमेटी में बैठ कर वहां के मुताल्लिक काम करता है । वह कमेटी क्या करती है ? वह कमेटी करती यह है कि जितनी स्कीम्स् वहां पहुंचती हैं उन तमाम स्कीम्स् को वह टेकनिकल प्वांट आफ व्यू से जांच-पड़ताल कर के देखती है कि आया वह सही है या गलत हैं । अगर कोई स्कीम उस ने पेश की है और वह दस लाख से कम खर्च की है तो उस की कहीं पूछ नहीं है वह वहीं उड़ीसा में ही खत्म कर दी जाती है, खत्म होने के मानी यह है कि उसके ऊपर कोई देख-भाल और जांच-पड़ताल नहीं होगी । लेकिन कोई स्कीम अगर दस लाख रुपये से ऊपर की है तब वह यहां सैंटर के पास आयगी और हमारे यहां सेंट्रल कमिशन में उस की जांच होगी और जांच पड़ताल के बाद अगर वह स्कीम सही और ठीक पायी गयी तो वह फाइनशिएल असिस्टेंट्स के वास्ते उसकी सिफारिश कर देगा । यह टेकनिकल हैल्प है जो कि आपके सैंटर से स्टेट को दी जा रही है ।

जहां तक स्कीम्स् का ताल्लुक है यहां सैंटर से उन के लिए १२० फलड्स स्कीम्स मंजूर हुई जिनका कि खर्चा १११ लाख रुपये है । उन १२० स्कीम्स् में से ८७ स्कीमे इस वक्त तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं । यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि यहां पर यह भी कहा जा रहा था कि अभी जो वहां बाढ़ें आई हैं तो इस से पहले वहां फलड्स को रोकने या लोगों को उस से बचाने अथवा

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

लोगों को आराम देने का इंतजाम नहीं किया गया । इस के लिए मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि इतनी स्कीमें उड़ीसा में खास फ्लड्स के लिए ही थीं । ८७ स्कीमें उन में से वहां बन कर पूरी हो चुकी हैं । ३० स्कीमें ऐसी हैं जिन के कि ऊपर इस वक्त काम जारी है । वह स्कीम क्या थी ? वह एमबैंकमेंट्स के बनाने की स्कीम थी और उसी के साथ साथ ड्रेनेज की ठीक करने की जिन की उड़ीसा के अन्दर जरूरत है । उस लिहाज से वह स्कीम तजवीज की गई और वह स्कीमें बनीं और उन के ऊपर वहां काम हो रहा है । फिर उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने पिछले साल एक कमेटी बैठाई ताकि महानदी का जो डेल्टा है उस के मुताल्लिक जांच करे और फ्लड्स वगैरह की निस्बत रिपोर्ट दें । उस कमेटी में भी सेंटर का आदमी है और उस कमेटी को जो अधिकार दिये गय थे उस अखित्यार को बढ़ा कर और ज्यादा अख्तियार उस कमेटी को दे दिये गये । उसको सिर्फ महानदी के डेल्टे तक ही महदूद नहीं रखा बल्कि जो बाकी रिवर्स हैं उन के जो डेल्टाज हैं उन के मुताल्लिक भी उसको जांच पड़ताल करने का अधिकार दे दिया । मेरे यह सब बतलाने का मतलब यह है कि यकीनन वह सब काम वहां पर हो रहा है जो कि होना चाहिए था ।

Shri P. K. Deo: I just wanted to know what steps are being taken to dredge the river mouths to clear them of the sand dunes?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब इस में जरा सब्र की जरूरत है । काम जो दुनिया में होते हैं वे इस तरह से नहीं हो जाते कि सब काम एक साथ एक वक्त में हो जांय । अगर दुनिया में कभी कोई गड़बड़ी न होती और बाढ़ जैसे वाकये दरपेश न आते और बिलकुल अमनो-अमान रहता तो फिर आज हम इंसानों की जमात बिलकुल बेकार बैठी हुई होती । हम और आप यहां बैठ कर यह काम न करते अगर इंसान के करने के लिये दुनियां में काम बाकी न रहे । यह मायूसी की बात नहीं है, शिकायत की बात नहीं है और इस में शिकायत करने की कोई बात नहीं है क्योंकि जो काम कल नहीं हुआ वह आज जरूर होगा और वह जरूर किया जाना चाहिए तो उस में शिकायत की क्या बात है.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has any attempt been made?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : जी हां कोशिश हो रही है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : वह कोशिश कब से होगी ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मुनासिब वक्त पर कोशिश होगी ।

श्री प्र० के० देव : वह मुनासिब वक्त कब आयेगा ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब हर एक चीज के करने की शर्त यह है कि जब उसको करने का ठीक वक्त आये तो उसको करना चाहिए । जब भी मौजूं वक्त आये उसको करने का, उसको करना चाहिए .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी तक क्या ठीक वक्त नहीं आया ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अभी मुनासिब वक्त नहीं आया तो यह मेरा और आपका कसूर नहीं है । जमाना तो हर किस्म का आकर रहेगा । वह कोई बुलाने से नहीं आया करता । वह तो अपने-आप आता है ।

खैर, यह तो मैंने अर्ज कर दिया । अब हीराकुड के बारे में मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि वहां

जो बांध बन कर तैयार हुआ उससे पावर का बैनीफिट मिलने वाला है। *(Interruptions)* आप समझते नहीं हैं। बाढ़ जो चीज है और जो उसकी हकीकत है वह शायद उसे समझते नहीं हैं। अब इसलिए कि जो एक चीज वहां कर दी तो आदमी यह समझे कि यह इस वजह से खत्म हो गई। अव्वल तो आपको अहसास नहीं हुआ। मैं बतला रहा हूं कि जरा सब्र से मेरी बात सुनिय। अब हीराकुड ने वहां पर बड़ी सर्विस की है। हीराकुड की स्कीम इसलिए बनी कि फ्लड कंट्रोल में भी उससे मदद मिले, पावर भी मिले और इर्रीगेशन भी उससे हो। अब यहां उसने अपने उस फंक्शन को पूरा किया या नहीं, जो वक्त आ कर पड़ा वह वक्त के ऊपर काम दिया या नहीं तो जो स्कीम इस गरज से बनाई गई थी उसको निस्बत अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि शायद ११ लाख क्यूजेक के फलड्स को उस ने साढ़े ५ लाख का कर दिया। अब दूसरे आदमियों को नहीं मालूम होता कि.....

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : नराज में कितना पानी गया ? Twelve lakh cusecs of water at Naraj head. It may be 5 lakhs in Hirakud. That is the case everywhere.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have not followed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shall I explain?

Mr. Chairman: Please allow the hon. Minister to proceed.

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : खैर तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जहां तक उड़ीसा का ताल्लुक है फ्लड्स के सिलसिले में वहां हर तरीके का काम जो आज सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम दुनिया भर में किस्म किस्म की तदाबीरें इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं बाढ़ों को रोकने के वास्ते, उनको काम में लाया जा रहा है।

अब मेरे भाई ने यह शिकायत की कि पंडित जी ने फरमाया था कि यह बाढ़ें कुदरत के करिश्मे हैं और जो प्रोग्रैसिव कंट्रीज हैं वहां पर भी बाढ़ों को आने से रोका नहीं जा सका है। आप इस सबजक्ट के ऊपर किताबें पढ़िये, लिटरेचर का मुताला कीजिये और इस पर स्टडी कीजिये तो उससे आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि यह तो नामुमकिन है कि हम बाढ़ों को दुनिय से नाबूद कर दें और बाढ़ दुनिया में आये ही नहीं। अभी तक इंसान उस दर्जे पर नहीं पहुंचा है। यह राय है उन सब मुल्कों की जो कि आज तालीमयाफ्ता और तरक्कीयाफ्ता और बड़े मुहज्जब माने जाते हैं। अब पंडित जी कहें या मैं एक अदना शख्स कहूं यह बात बनी हुई है कि दुनिया के जो बेसिक प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, फंडामेंटल बातें हैं वह कायम रहती हैं और मिटती नहीं हैं लेकिन हो सकता है कि कोई एक ऐसा जमाना आये जब कि आगे चल कर वह गलत साबित हो जायें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह बदल नहीं सकते। हो सकता है कि ५००० साल के बाद कोई ऐसा जमाना आये जिसमें कि आदमियों को ही बदलने की तदबीरें होने लगें।

17 hrs.

लेकिन इस वक्त तक इंसान की जो अक्ल की पहुंच है उससे यह बात नहीं निकलती कि दुनिया से बाढ़ नाबूद हो सकती हैं और फ्लडस न आयें यह कोई नहीं कर सकता है। अलबत्ता उनके मुताल्लिक यह तो हो सकता है कि अगर वे आयें तो उनसे लोगों की हिफाजत करने और उसके होने वाले नुकसान से और तबाही से बचाने की तदबीरें इंसान कर सकता है और यकीन मानिये वह सब तदबीरें हम कर रहे हैं। कम से कम नुक्सान उन फ्लड्स से पहुंचे इसके वास्ते कोशिश की जा सकती है और मैं समझता हूं कि उसको करना हमारा फर्ज और ड्यूटी है। उसको

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

हमें करना है और अगर हम उसको नहीं करते हैं तो हम गुनाहगार हैं और सजा के लायक हैं और उस हालत में हम तमाम इंसानियत के सामने गुनहगार हैं । हम सही दिशा की ओर कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं और हम इस कोशिश में हैं कि इस कुदरती मुसीबत को जो कि इंसान पर नाजिल होती रहती है उससे होने वाले नुकसान और तबाही को जितना भी कम किया जा सके करा जाय । उड़ीसा में भी और अन्य जगहों पर हम इसी कोशिश में हैं और उसका नतीजा जो आप अपनी आंखों से देखना चाहते हैं वह आपको तब देखने को नसीब होगा जब हम कोशिश करते करते उस काम को पूरा कर चुकेंगे जो कि हम कर रहे हैं । मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि लोग गवर्नमेंट के कामों को इस नजर से देखते क्यों नहीं हैं । व उनको अपने घर के कामों की नजर से देखें । कितने घर के जरूरी जरूरी काम पड़े रहते हैं । नहीं करते हैं उन्हें मजबूरी से और अगर करते हैं, तो उसमें वक्त लगता है । जब आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज गवर्नमेंट की जुबान से ये सब दिक्कतें सुनते हैं, उस वक्त अगर वे अपने घरों की याद करें, तो वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह महसूस करेंगे कि ये सच हैं, इतना नहीं हो सकता है । मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कुछ न करें । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हम खिदमत करें । वह हमारा फर्ज है । उड़ीसा की, हिन्दुस्तान के हर टुकड़े की खिदमत करना हमारा फर्ज है । कहीं का कोई रहने वाला हो, वह हमारा है । अगर आनरेबल मेम्बरों का यह दावा है कि उड़ीसा उनका है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह दावा ग़लत है—उड़ीसा मेरा है । मेरा दावा है कि पंजाब मेरा है । जो दर्द वे अपने सीने में रखते हैं, मैं भी अपने सीने में रखता हूं । मैं उनके साथ हूं और यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो कुछ भी वे मुझसे कराना चाहें, जो खिदमत मैं कर सकता हूं, वह मैं करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

मेरे भाई ने शिकायत की—वह तशरीफ ले गये हैं—कि यू० पी० में यह हो गया । यू० पी० ने वह बात अभी उठाई नहीं है, मुझ तक पहुंची नहीं है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब खत्म करना चाहिए ।

हाफ़िज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : खत्म कर दूं ? चूंकि वक्त नहीं है, इसलिए मैं अभी खत्म कर देता हूं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not complete the sentence.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What a sense of time he has got!

Shri Bhanja Deo: Just as you are contemplating to dredge the river mouths, have Government thought of doing the same thing to the river beds where they are rising to remove the sand; particularly in the case of the Brahmini and the Baitarani?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have followed what the hon. Member says, and I assure him the time is coming when that also will be done.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri P. K. Deo: On behalf of the people of Orissa and the Orissa M.Ps. I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Deputy Minister for their visit to our State.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Though after a fortnight.

Shri P. K. Deo: ..... and for their sympathetic attitude. At the same time, I would like to reiterate that this Rs. 2 crores financial assistance is too small. We need much more.

Sufficient provision should have been made for this. In the Third Plan some concrete steps should be taken so that the floods do not recur.

Mr. Speaker: So far as amendment No. 1 by Shri Braj Raj Singh is concerned, I find many of the things mentioned therein are State subjects, such as taking immediate steps to get the damaged houses in the floods reconstructed. Anyhow, he has stated what he wanted to say. No? Whether he has opportunities or not, very often he creates opportunities, there is no difficulty. So, his amendment is out of order.

Now, I will put amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House as it is the most comprehensive.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"That this House takes note of the situation created by floods in Orissa, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh recently and the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in Lok Sabha on the 25th August and 3rd September, 1960 respectively." (3)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 2 is barred.

17.05 hrs.

*EXPANSION OF SHIPPING

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने....

Some Hon. Members: The hon. Member may speak in English.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहिए। ये लोग नहीं समझते हैं।

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Probabaly he does not want a reply. If he speaks in English, then I can also understand it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The point raised on 2nd August, 1960 by starred question No. 44 was this, namely that the money which India is going to pay for the import of foodgrains should be utilised to purchase ships, so that India can save her foreign exchange. India is going to import 17 million tons of foodgrains under the PL-480 agreement; 16 million tons will be wheat, and 1 million tons will be rice. These foodgrains will be imported during a period of four years. According to the agreement, 50 per cent will be brought to India in American bottoms, and the other 50 per cent has been left to India to be brought either in her own ships or in foreign ships that may be chartered by her.

According to the reply given on the 2nd August, the hon. Minister in charge of Shipping said that only 6 per cent of the whole thing could be brought in Indian bottoms; that means that 44 per cent of the foodgrains will be imported into India in foreign ships, and India will be compelled to pay freight in terms of foreign exchange. Out of Rs. 80 crores, the share of America is Rs. 40 crores, and the share which is left for India is Rs. 40 crores. Out of these Rs. 40 crores, the share of the Indian shipping companies will be only Rs. 5 crores. That means that India is going to pay out of her share of Rs. 40 crores, about Rs. 35 crores to the foreign shipping companies in terms of foreign exchange.

As far as America's share of the freight is concerned, we should not forget this also that we are bound to

*Half an hour discussion.

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

pay that freight whether in rupees or even in foreign exchange. Therefore, out of Rs. 80 crores, India is going to pay Rs. 75 crores to the foreign shipping companies either in terms of rupees or in terms of foreign exchange.

During the coming five years, you will see that we shall be paying Rs. 150 crores annually to the foreign shipping companies in foreign exchange. Therefore, in the coming five years, India will pay Rs. 750 crores to the foreign shipping companies. We are going to pay Rs. 75 crores to the foreign shipping companies under the PL-480 agreement. Therefore, we are bound to pay about Rs. 825 crores in all to the foreign shipping companies.

To this, we must add another thing also. 4 million tons of iron ore are going to be exported by us annually. That would come to Rs. 22 crores annually by way of freight that would be paid by India to the foreign shipping companies. This means that during the next five years, we are going to pay to the foreign shipping companies about Rs. 845 crores. If we see in these circumstances what can be done, we shall find that two things only can be done. Either we should build the ships or we may purchase the ships. I have gone through the *Draft Outline* of the Third Five Year Plan very carefully. Not a single penny is allotted for the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam nor for a Second Shipyard. In the First Five Year Plan, there was a provision for the Shipyard. But as far as the construction of ships and as far as the Third Plan are concerned, we have got not a single penny allotted. The only alternative that remains is to buy ships either second-hand or new.

It has also to be remembered that from 1946 upto 1957, India imported 25·5 million tons of foodgrains and paid by way of freight Rs. 158 crores to foreign shipping companies.

Mr. Speaker: All these years?

Shri Raghunath Singh: From 1946 to 1957. We have paid previously Rs. 158 crores and we are again going to pay Rs. 75 crores. That means that since the day of our freedom, we have paid Rs. 233 crores to foreign shipping companies on government account for importation of foodgrains.

The question is how to save this foreign exchange. The only way left to us is to purchase second-hand ships orT2 tankers which, it is said, Government are going to purchase. The private shipping companies have come with a proposal to buy 12 ships. But they want £8 million foreign exchange for this purpose. My proposal is that these Indian companies should be helped. They should be given £8 million, so that they may purchase 12 ships. So this amount will go to the private sector. As for the rest, the Government can purchase T2 tankers of 20,000 DWT. These can be utilised for four years for bringing foodgrains from America; thereafter, these can be utilised to supply oil to the refineries. We have got three refineries, but we have not a single tanker.

Everyday we are hearing in this House that the price of oil should be reduced. But the price of oil includes the transportation charges also.

Mr. Speaker: What is the cost of the 12 ships?

Shri Raghunath Singh: If we go in for second-hand ships, the cost will be Rs. 30-40 lakhs per ship; a tanker will cost Rs. 20-25 lakhs.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): It must be more.

Shri Raghunath Singh: A T2 tanker costs between Rs. 20—25 lakhs. Such a tanker will have a dead weight tonnage of 20,000. Therefore, my suggestion is that tankers should be purchased. We may use them to carry

foodgrains for four years from America to India; therefore, we can utilise the same tankers for transporting oil to the three refineries. These three refineries are at present helping their own shipping companies. India has not got a single tanker. In the Third Five Year Plan, we have kept tankers in the public sector; we have barred Indian shipping companies from purchasing tankers. Therefore, this is the best time to purchase tankers to bring foodgrains from America and save foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: After all, it is only a question of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Afterwards, we can utilise the tankers for the transport of oil. We will require only 26 tankers and nearly 12 second-hand cargo ships. These can serve our purpose at present. Therefore, I request the Minister and the Government of India to give top priority to this question. Because on the day you purchase these ships they begin to earn foreign exchange. And, as I have said, in 5 years, we are going to pay Rs. 845 crores to the foreign shipping companies by way of foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: How much will be saved per year?

Shri Raghunath Singh: If we purchase 26 tankers and 12 ships....

Mr. Speaker: If we purchase 26 tankers and 12 ships, it will come to Rs. 8 crores plus Rs. 12 crores, a total of Rs. 20 crores. How much would these earn by way of freight?

Shri Raghunath Singh: In five years we will save Rs. 35 crores as far as foodgrains are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: In 5 years?

Shri Raghunath Singh: In 4 years according to the present rate Rs. 35 crores will be saved by us. After that, they can be utilised for the supply of oil to the refineries. Therefore, I say this is the right time to purchase them. You have got the cargo. You are not going to search for the cargo in the market. You have got ready cargo, fixed cargo. Why not bring it? Then, if you do not want to utilise these afterwards, these tankers and second-hand ships, sell them at scrap rate and you will get the same money which you are going to invest.

Therefore, I request the Government of India and the Shipping Minister to give top priority to this thing at least. The Rs. 35 crores which are going to be invested in the ships, you are not giving as loan but you are giving as advance freight. I want that these Rs. 35 crores should be given as advance so that we may buy ships from that and after buying the ships by earning the freight we can save the whole thing. Therefore, I again request the Shipping Minister who is very enthusiastic to give top priority to this and to purchase ships and save foreign exchange.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): He requires your help in persuading the Planning Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I would like to put two or three questions and I want specific replies.

Is it a fact that the freight rates at present are low and uneconomic? If so, whether Government gives any subsidy? To what extent is it influenced by this fact in the purchase of additional ships ignoring the real and long-range benefits?

Have Government considered the desirability of allotting about even 2 years' freight in advance for the acquisition of ships to import this cargo to save foreign exchange and build ships in this process, particularly, when ships are available at very economic rates? What are Government's conclusions on this line of action and the reasons for the same?

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

One more question. To what extent will our foreign exchange requirements on shipping further increase as compared with the Second Five Year Plan because our ships are lagging behind our requirements of foreign exchange and freight?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The last question was not clear.

Mr. Speaker: How much more foreign exchange will be necessary on shipping?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister says that the last question is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that; how much more foreign exchange will be necessary on shipping?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are we not lagging behind in the shipping —in foreign exchange—in the Third Five Year Plan and....

Shri Ranga: May I know whether during the next Plan period Government propose to increase the number of dry docks at Visakhapatnam and increase its activity also for the construction of both passenger ships as well as cargo ships? If so, I would like the hon. Minister to give an indication of the plans they have for the expansion of the production capacity of the Visakhapatnam ship-building yard.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Is it not a fact that as early as 1947, the Government had taken 2 million, tons GRT as the target and that has not been achieved so far? Even in the First Five Year Plan they were able to achive only 6 lakhs tons and in the Second Plan only 9 lakh tons and they have provided for only 11 lakh tons in the Third Plan. Can you throw some light as to why these targets have not been reached?

Shri M. C. Jain: Is the return on investment in shipping less than in any other industry and therefore the Planning Commission has not given as much money as is required?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh for initiating this discussion, particularly because this new PL 480 agreement has provoked us into thinking as to what can be done to economise on our foreign exchange expenditure and also build up our shipping tonnage in the process, if this is possible.

It is obvious that within a limited space of 10—12 minutes, I shall have to confine myself to the very broad issues that confront us. The first difficulty that comes in our way is the paucity of the foreign exchange. The second difficulty, so far as this particular cargo is concerned, is about the non-availability of return cargo from India to America because, if our ships go without cargo, naturally the cost of operation will go up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Manganese can be carried from here.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raj Bahadur: The quantity involved on the one hand is more than 18 million tons. We cannot get this much of return cargo whether it is manganese or iron ore or jute and all that. Secondly, all this cargo does not go to America. The availability of return cargo is a real and definite problem and we have got to face it. The third problem is the low freight rates at present obtaining on food cargo. I would take up the last question first. Nobody can dispute the wisdom of the proposal that we should try our level best to take advantage of this particular opportunity. There

are two types of freight rates. In respect of the ordinary dry cargo vessels the rates today are 75 shillings per ton.

Mr. Speaker: Depending upon the mileage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. it is 75 shillings per ton from here to America. In respect of the T2 type tankers the freight rate is only 60 shillings per ton. I will not go into minute details. This type of tanker is supposed to be able to make about 12 trips in 4 years. There are various estimates ranging from 3, 3½ to 4 trips per year. We have got calculations made on 2-3 of these different alternatives. If the number of voyages in four years is 12, the economic rate at which the operation will break even is 95 shillings—a difference of 35 shillings. In case it is 14, the economic rate would be 90 shillings. In case it is 16, it would be 86 shillings. I am not going to 18 trips because that is impracticable. That is in respect of tankers of the T2 type. In case it is an ordinary vessel of the dry cargo type—one of them we are purchasing very soon—for 12 voyages per year the economic rate would be 107 shillings, for 14 voyages it will be 97 shillings and for 16 voyages it will be 89 shillings. Obviously, therefore the present freight rates would not permit any operation on economic lines. Naturally, any shipping line that undertakes this particular type of business will either have to be subsidised by its Government or it will have to operate against the cushion of its past profits. The existing shipping companies have got to operate. They have got to keep themselves running and they can afford to run, as I said, even at a loss, comparatively, against the cushion of their past profits. They can also bank upon a certain type of return cargo that they may be able to get from Persian Gulf Ports or other ports which we cannot bank upon. So it would be almost a miracle for any shipping company in the world to undertake this business and to have its operations on economic lines. Naturally, we have got to think whether we can subsidise our shipping lines.

Mr. Speaker: May I know whether this rate of 107 shillings is for one single journey?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is on an average. The rates is 75 shillings for an ordinary dry cargo vessel. If it performs 12 voyages in four years time it should get at least 107 shillings per ton.

Mr. Speaker: What I wanted to know was, is this calculated on the footing that cargo will be available only for one journey and not for the return journey? If cargo is available for both the journeys there would not be any loss.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that. Even then loss may be there but, of course, the loss will be cut down. But the possibility of getting cargo from this side is limited. Therefore, when we make these calculations we have to take into account the basic minimum conditions that will be available to us.

Mr. Speaker: If the 20 T2 tankers and 12 steamships are acquired for this journey from here, what will be the total cargo that will be necessary for export from here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Against the 8½ million tons of food cargo, if we undertake to import half of it—4¼ million tons—we will require 20 T2 tankers and we shall require an equal amount of cargo.

Mr. Speaker: What is the total tonnage that we export from this country every year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To America?

Mr. Speaker: To all countries.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our imports are larger than our exports.

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Raghunath Singh was saying is this. Whatever we export from this country, can we not impose an obligation as America has done that 50 per cent. of that will be taken by our own steamers? If that is possible, what is the total tonnage that goes out of this country to foreign countries whichever countries they may be?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that even at present our cargo for export is being taken by foreign ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I shall give those figures. On the basis of the tonnage that we have today it has been calculated that out of our total export-import cargo our shipping tonnage is able to handle only about 9 to 10 per cent. Under ideal conditions we should be able to handle at least 50 per cent, but we are handling only 9 to 10 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: For want of ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So it is not for want of cargo?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In this particular case it cannot be said that we shall get all the return cargo that we need for America. We shall get all the cargo from the other side, but it cannot be said that we will get all the cargo from this side. Our iron ore and other exports are for Japan, for the United Kingdom etc., and for African ports, Persian Gulf Ports, Australian ports etc., not so much for America. Let us realise that there are only a limited number of items so far as exports are concerned to America. But our foodgrain imports from America are tremendous. I would just submit that so far as this trading is concerned,.....

Mr. Speaker: If we cannot get directly from America, we can make up by exporting to other countries.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken into account what route shall we follow. Supposing a ship comes to Calcutta or Vishakapatnam and goes back with iron ore cargo to Japan, from Japan it should go to U.S.A. with return cargo for the west coast ports of America. Otherwise, the route will be circuitous.

Shri Ranga: There is the India-Japan route.

Mr. Speaker: If this opportunity is lost, it will be difficult. Not that anybody is finding fault with the Minister.

Shri Raj Bahadur: With all humility, I may say that I am second to none in my enthusiasm to make use of this opportunity as best as we can. I am just explaining what the situation is. So far as the problems that confront us are concerned, the first problem is the low rate of freight. We have got to make up our mind about it. The American Government is going to subsidise their ships which will carry the food grain cargo to our ports. The subsidy will be heavy. I am told that it will be in the vicinity of 119 shillings per ton. That is a tremendous subsidy.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is 14 dollars per ton and the freight is ten dollars.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am just saying what they are doing. The other companies that will come in the trade will come on two specific points of strength or support. Firstly, they have got to keep up their past profits. Secondly, they will come on their expectation that they would be able to get the return cargo from Persian Gulf—the foreign oil cargo—to the American ports or to other ports. They have got a much wider and larger field of export from their ports to the American ports. On the strength of these two factors they can come and operate. These factors are not open to us.

Then there is the question of the availability of foreign exchange. I

need hardly point out to the House that there is very great difficulty about the foreign exchange position. How to get foreign exchange? So, we are trying to arrange as best as we can and evolve some sort of a scheme by which the expenditure on foreign exchange for requisitioning ships for this purpose may be reduced to a minimum, and we may get the maximum advantage of any particular transaction. Certain offers and proposals have been made to us and they are under our consideration at present. But we shall have to view these proposals in the light of the present freight rate. That freight rate is not finally known to us today. Why? Because the Food Ministry has invited global tenders for the trausporation of this particular cargo and when we get to know what rates are being offered to the Food Ministry—whether it is 60 shillings or 65 shillings, whether it is more or less—then, that would be the time for us to make a real appraisal of the situation and know what would be the losses involved in case we undertake this particular business.

The point is obvious: that if we do not do anything, we shall have to spend in the vicinity of Rs. 9 crores per annum in foreign exchange on the import of foodgrains cargo on our 50 per cent. share from America. That would come to Rs. 36 crores in four years' time. That is obvious. So, we have to use this opportunity and build some ships and acquire some T-2 old Tankers and some new or second-hand dry cargo vessels to embark upon this business.

But the whole question will have to depend on two particular factors. Firstly, how much foreign exchange is available to us for this purpose, and secondly, how are we going to face the question of subsidy or the required assistance to our shipping companies or corporations and, if so, in what form or manner? This involves an important question of principle, namely, whether subsidies can be offered. We may also be accused, in case we offer any subsidies on freight rate to our shipping companies, of any flag discrimination and it may be said.....

Shri Ranga: America is doing that, I think.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under their law, they are protected.

Mr. Speaker: If America can pass a law, can we not pass a law?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I wish that we pass a law immediately. But that law is not there at the moment. Apart from that, even if we pass a law, the question is, how far can we subsidise.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently what the hon. Members want to know is, freight to the extent of Rs. 9 crores per year is inescapable and foreign exchange has to be acquired for that purpose. Whether it is Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 36 crores, anyhow this has to be paid.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is why the whole question assumes more serious proportions. As I said, as soon as we receive the final quotations that have been invited by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in respect of freight rates, as soon as we get to know what freight rates are going to be given, we shall have to consider the question in all seriousness as to what amount of subsidy, if at all, is to be paid, how will it be paid, whether it can be paid without inviting upon ourselves the charge of flag discrimination, which is likely to be levelled against us by foreign shipping companies.

Mr. Speaker: I thought flag discrimination means discrimination in favour of one foreign company as against another foreign company. Even if you do something for your own ships, is that also discrimination?

Shri Ranga: Why not they first of all pass the law here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are international conventions on this. Our shipping companies are members of conferences and they have got to abide by certain rules and regula-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

tions, conventions and practices. There are so many complications in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government purchases and keeps, then there is no question of discrimination and there is no question of subsidy. If the Government itself purchases and incurs the loss, the question of sub- appears.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Or public sector companies and corporations are also members of certain conferences. They also have got to abide by the conventions or practices. But as I said, the question is not closed. We have to consider in what form and manner this question is to be solved. As I said, it is under consideration.

Shri Ranga: You have got to be energetic and get the law passed first.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Let the public sector take it up.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a matter which requires serious consideration as to what form the legislation should take, when and how it should be passed.

As regards Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's question whether two years' freight in advance can be paid, on principle, this appears to be quite sound, but that depends upon our foreign exchange resources, whether they can be mobilised and whether we can spare Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 18 crores immediately for this purpose. It has been estimated that for every rupee of foreign exchange that we want to save, we shall have to spend Rs. 2 in our own currency. (*Interruption*). That is the economics of operation of shipping for this food cargo. So, the Government have to consider this particular point whether and to what extent we can spare the amount in advance.

I was asked how much foreign exchange we require. We can very well calculate it on the basis of the number of ships that we require. A T-2 tanker costs about Rs. 17,50,000 and a dry cargo vessel, which is second-hand, costs about Rs. 95 lakhs or Rs. 97 lakhs per ship. Taking into account the four years' time, the number of food shipments is about 750. So, per year it will roughly come to 200 or 180 shipments. Taking for granted that a ship can perform three round-trips, we shall require about 50 to 60 ships, for the entire cargo. According to some other calculations, we may require a lesser number of ships. According to one calculation it is 45; according to another it is 35. But even if it is 35, we have to spend a good deal of foreign exchange. How we can do it is the question.

We have received certain proposals in this behalf in respect of T-2 tankers. Those proposals are under examination. As soon as we get to know the rate which the Food and Agriculture Ministry gets for the freight, as soon as we are able to solve the question of losses of operation and consider how it can be solved, as soon as we get to examine all these questions and come to certain conclusions or decisions about them or on the proposals that have been made to us, I would be in a better position to inform this House about this matter. I can only assure the House that we are trying our level best to make use of this opportunity and we will leave no stone unturned in this regard.

Secondly, a question was raised by Prof. Ranga, although it is not germane to the issue: what about the dry docks at the port of Visakhapatnam. We have got one dry dock there, but that is a smaller one. I think Shri Raghunath Singh will pardon me if I say there is provision in the Third Plan for Visakhapatnam port. It is under "Ports".

Shri Raghunath Singh: Only for "ports" but not for "shipyard". "shipyard" is put under "industrial development."

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shipyard and shipping come under the same heading or under industries. Both of them go together.

Then, we have got to provide a dry dock even for the shipyard. The question is whether it should be a dry dock or a floating dock. That particular matter is receiving the attention of the Board of directors of the H.S.L. and I hope they will decide it soon, because there also we have to provide foreign exchange for the purpose.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This problem has been before the Ministry for the last one and a half years. Still, no decision has been taken whether it should be a dry dock or a floating dock.

Shri Raj Bahadur: At that time we had to leave it because of the foreign exchange difficulties, although we had already incurred some expenditure on it. Then, the foreign exchange position became a little tight and we had to give it up. It had again been revived during the last six months or one year, we are at it and we will do something about it during the Third Plan positively.

Shri Ranga: One more year for consideration.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is that it requires foreign exchange, to the tune of—I am not quite sure as I am speaking from memory—about Rs. 70 lakhs to 80 lakhs. I do not know how we can provide it immediately for that purpose.

The last question was put to me by Shri Muniswamy, why we have not been able to build up the 2 million GRT target, which was fixed by the Shipping Policy Committee in 1947. This question has been answered on a number of occasions. We know that we have not been able to build up that target, but we have done as best as we can within the limited means that we have got at our disposal. I think we can confidently say that we shall be able to fulfil the target of our ship-building that has been fixed in the Second Plan and I hope that in the Third Plan also due importance will be given to shipping. Let it be realised that although we have lost, as Shri Raghunath Singh has pointed out, to the tune of about Rs. 2,900 crores—I do not know whether the calculation is right—from the date of our independence up to this day on our export and imports we have spent a good deal because of our financial limitation of defence equipment, we have lost a good deal on automobiles, on import of heavy machinery and so on. We have had to spend foreign exchange on all those various items because for 150 years we were not masters of our own destiny, and while all the countries were forging ahead on the march of progress we were not able to harness our resources. Now, bit by bit, the edifice of new India is being built and raised, and we are trying to plug the holes as far as possible. I am quite conscious of the fact that on shipping freight there is a big hole, so far as the drainage of our foreign exchange is concerned on the freight that we have got to pay on our import and export of cargo. That hole has to be plugged as soon as we can. That is all what I have got to say.

Shri Narasimhan: What about the public sector taking this up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Whether it is the public sector or the private sector will make no difference, either in economy of operation or in the expenditure of foreign exchange or otherwise, because, after all, the same resources will have to be mobilised and we have to pay for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you are satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. He has not been able to satisfy us on the clear and specific questions asked of him. The question of foreign exchange has been raised and it has been impressed all the time

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

that the foreign exchange has got to be spent in any eventuality on the freight. Why cannot that foreign exchange be utilized for the purchase of ships, I have not been able to understand.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think our country's resources would not be sufficient to get all the foreign exchange that is needed for buying all the ships that we require. Rs. 55 crores have been provided for the Third Plan and with that we will be able to add up only two lakhs tons more to our tonnage nothing more. So, we have got to look at the problem against the perspective of our resources, and if our resources permit, we would definitely do whatever is possible.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. All that he wants to know, is, if so much has been spent on freight, why do you not acquire more ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can assure you that we will take note of the feelings of this House, so far as this particular question is concerned. That is why I say that the matter is receiving our most earnest and serious consideration, and I do hope to come before this House and inform it in due course what we can do in this behalf.

17.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 8th September, 1960/Bhadra 17, 1882 (Saka).

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 7525—29

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of the Second Lok Sabha :

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. I — Eleventh Session, 1960.

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. VI — Tenth Session 1960.

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. IX — Ninth Session, 1959

(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XI — Eighth Session, 1959

(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII — Seventh Session, 1959.

(*vi*) Supplementary Statement NO. XXXIV. — Second Session 1957

(2) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the year 1959-60 under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1959 and Revised Estimates for the year 1959-60 and Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61 under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948.

(4) A copy of the Minutes of the Nineteenth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Eleventh Session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 7529

Seventieth Report was presented.